

280,000 IS FRENCH FIGURE OF GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN

Two Feint Attacks But Artillery Keeps Besiegers Within Positions

TRENCHES RUSHED

At Camoy, Bedfordsires Score Success, Causing Heavy Casualties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 27.—The French estimate the German losses at Verdun to total at least 280,000.

Paris, April 27.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: On the left bank of the Meuse, there was intense artillery activity in the regions of Avocourt, Eben and Cumières. The enemy on the right bank made two feints to attack, accompanied by violent bombardments, but our artillery prevented them from leaving their trenches.

The day was comparatively quiet on the rest of the front.

A German aeroplane was brought down by gun-fire in front of Vaux Fort. Three French airships, on Wednesday night, plentifully bombed the stations of Elain and Bénefont and the railway at Arnaville.

Aeroplanes on the same night dropped twenty-eight bombs on a number of German stations and bivouacs. Successful British Raid

London, April 27.—Fierce fighting on the British front is described in the official communiqué issued by General Sir Douglas Haig this evening, besides a successful British raid on the German trenches at Carnoy, in which the Germans lost heavily. The communiqué mentions seven German attacks, yesterday evening, last night and this morning.

Two attacks this morning were preceded by clouds of asphyxiating gas and heavy bombardments. All the attacks were repulsed, with severe losses to the enemy.

The Germans gained a footing in our trenches at four points, but counter-attacks promptly ejected them.

Later, Sir Douglas Haig reported: Last night, the Bedfordsires were very successful in a raid near Carnoy. They rushed the enemy's trenches and drove the Germans remaining, after some fierce close fighting, into their dug-outs, where they were bombed.

Our casualties were eight men wounded, all of whom were brought in. The Germans suffered considerable loss.

Short-Lived German Gain

Yesterday evening, the enemy heavily bombarded our trenches east of Armentières, near Frolinghem and entered our trenches south of Frolinghem at 8 o'clock in the evening, but a counter-attack immediately ejected them. The enemy, after a heavy bombardment, followed by the explosion of mine, attacked our trenches at Hill 60 and were repulsed.

Simultaneously, the enemy gained a footing in a gap-head north of Hill 60, but our bombers ejected them. Our trenches west of Zillebeke and north-east of Hill 60 and the battery positions near were heavily shelled between 6 p.m. and midnight.

An attack at St. Eloi was repulsed. Last night, the enemy gained a footing in a crater on the Hohenzollern sector, but they were immediately driven out.

During the night, the enemy sprang mines south-east of Souchez, northeast of the double crater north-east of Vermelles and west of Hulluch. We sprang a mine on the Hulluch sector. Irish To The Rescue

At five o'clock this morning, the enemy discharged gas from their trenches south of Hulluch and, simultaneously, put an artillery curtain of fire on our lines north of Loos. A second cloud of gas was released at 7.30 a.m., about the same place and, after a heavy artillery bombardment, the enemy gained a footing in our front and support lines east-north-east of Loos. A counter-attack, delivered by the Irish, within half-an-hour, ejected the enemy, who left many dead.

The enemy also advanced from their trenches south of Hulluch, but (Continued on Page 2)

Revolutionaries Beaten In Surprise on General Lung's Men Garrisoning Shekwan

Heavy Fighting Follows, But Attack Is Easily Repulsed; Tuan Will Enlarge Arsenal at Shanghai

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Hongkong, April 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press reports heavy fighting at Shekwan, near Fatshan, in which forty men were killed or wounded on each side. A handful of revolutionaries attempted to surprise a military post garrisoned by General Lung Chi-kwang's troops.

Their assault was easily repulsed. There is a considerable movement of troops from Canton towards Fatshan. There was heavy fighting at Sutong (7 Sunlong) at daybreak on the 27th.

Financial Support for Yunan

Peking, April 29.—The Chiang-chuns and Civil Governors of Shantung, Chihi, Shansi, Fukien, Kiangsu, Shensi and Kansu have jointly expressed their determination, in a telegram to President Yuan Shih-k'ai, to assist the Government with their financial resources.

The recruiting of two new brigades of Kung-wei-chun (bodyguard of the President) is progressing. The command of the Kung-wei-chun and of the Model Army (Mo-fan-tui) is still in the hands of the President.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui intends to enlarge the arsenals in Shanghai and Tschow and to establish a naval yard in Chefoo.

Chang Tso-lin, acting Chiang-chun of Fengtien, has reported to Peking that both the 27th and 28th Divisions have been concentrated in Mukden, as a precautionary measure.

Liang Takes Precautions

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports that Liang Shih-

Hei is said to have sent a certain Tseng, who is a trusted man, to Shanghai, as a member of the editorial staff of the Shantung Shipao, to watch the conduct of the Southerners.

General Feng Kuo-chang has wired a telegram to Li Yuan-hung, Hau Shih-chang, Tuan Chi-jui and Wang Shih-chin, addressed to Yuan Shih-k'ai, persuading him to abdicate and has asked the said high officials in Peking to forward the message to Yuan. The telegraphic message may be translated as follows:

Yuan Shih-k'ai has been in office for four years and has been trusted and respected by the Chinese and foreigners and he has been looked upon as a good ruler for China but unexpectedly the question of a monarchy has arisen. Feng has been working together either privately and publicly and has a most deep respect for Yuan. However he has been obliged to send a letter advising him to abdicate. Yuan should think of the happiness of the 400,000,000 people of China. Kwangsi To Attack Hunan?

Lu Yuen-ting, Tutuh of Kwangsi, is reliably reported as leading his troops to attack Hunan from Hengchow from where he intends to make a straight march towards Changsha.

Lieut. Hwang Drowned

The news that Lieut. Hwang Ming-chiu, former commander of the cruiser Chaoho and more recently Commander of the Haiyung, was one of the victims in the list of those drowned in the Hsinyu, has been confirmed.

Irish Leaders Prove Rising Lacks Support

Melbourne Leaguers Cable Abhorrence of 'Meaningless Rebellion'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 27.—Mr. Asquith said in Parliament that Sir Edward Carson and Mr. John Redmond had made quite clear the true amount of support behind the outbreak. The world knew that the movement had no sympathy in responsible quarters in Ireland, or anywhere in the Empire.

The Dutch steamer Dubhe (3,233 tons) and Manshaven have been damaged.

It is officially announced that the Norwegian barque Carmania (7 Carmanian; 1,840 tons) was sunk on the 25th, by a German submarine, off the west coast of Ireland. The captain and nine of the crew have landed in a boat.

Coast Officers Deny Influenced Alone By Higher Freight Rates

Earlier Intention to Demand Increased Pay Restrained By Patriotic Motives

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Hongkong, April 29.—The China Coast Guild has written to the Hongkong Daily Press, denying that officers on the China coast have threatened to strike as a direct result of the aeronautic tendency of freight rates.

The letter states that, some weeks ago, the Guild approached the companies concerned, asking for recognition of the Guild. No reply was received to repeated communications and the Guild resented that the companies should treat business communications in such a contemptuous manner.

The Captains had intended to make representations for an increase of pay, but were restrained by motives of patriotism. The recent contemptuous treatment has exasperated the men beyond control.

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Four More Neutral Vessels Destroyed

Two Other Dutch Steamers Are Damaged; Norwegian Barque Sunk Off Ireland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 27.—A Dutch tug and a Norwegian barque have been sunk. The Norwegian steamer Stromsmaas has been sunk. The crew have been landed.

The Dutch steamers Dubhe (3,233 tons) and Manshaven have been damaged.

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. May 1

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. May 1

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. May 2

Per R.M. s.s. Montagle May 2

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru May 6

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. May 1

Per R.M. s.s. Montagle May 2

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19

For Europe, via Sues:—

Per P. & O. s.s. Namur... May 1

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. May 3

Per M.M. s.s. Portus... May 10

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Apr. 21

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of March 26 left Hongkong on Friday, and is due to arrive here tomorrow morning.

The American mail is due to arrive here on Tuesday, May 2, per T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru.

The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

Swedish Drill Keeps British Tars Fit at Salonica



Swedish drill is part of the regulations for the sailors aboard British ships. The drill is rigidly exercised by the British sailors of the ships now in the harbor at Salonica, the Allied base in the Balkans.

COMMONS TAKE BADLY TO NEW SERVICE BILL

Strongly Object to Forced Retention of Time-Expired Men; Measure Postponed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 27.—A Royal Proclamation calls up all groups to group 41.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long, president of the Local Government Board, introduced the Military Service Bill for the purpose of carrying out the Government's recruiting policy on the lines stated by Mr. Asquith yesterday. He admitted that it was distasteful to ask time-expired men, the very salt of the army, to serve again, but they would get special consideration, promotion and bounties.

He said that youths of 18 would be given a month's grace before being called up. A new home defence training reserve would be created, to enable men to still earn their living till they were immediately required.

The Army Council considered the power to transfer Territorials to other units essential.

Sir Edward Carson forcibly criticised the Bill, characterising its provisions as unfair compulsion. He considered the position of time-expired men intolerable and demanded that the Government introduce a general compulsion Bill, otherwise it would not receive the support of him and his supporters.

Nearly every quarter of the House strongly criticised the Bill, particularly the extension of the service of time-expired men. Members urged the Government to drop such minor proposals and proceed with a general scheme.

Mr. Ellis Griffith advised that the Bill be withdrawn and one for general compulsion introduced.

Mr. Asquith replied that he could not give a decision on the spur of the moment.

Yielding to numerous objections concerning details, Mr. Asquith postponed the introduction of the Military Service Bill. Meanwhile, he will consult with his colleagues and announce his decision on Tuesday.

Gov. Walsh To Address U.S. Bar Association

A special meeting and dinner of the Far Eastern American Bar Association will be held at the Astor House on Tuesday, May 2, at 12.30 for the following purposes:

(1) To meet and hear the Honorable David I. Walsh, former Governor of Massachusetts and a practicing member of the Bar of that State who will be the guest of honor at the dinner.

(2) To transact any business which may properly come before the meeting.

LORD QUENINGTON SLAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

FALSE WITNESS ALMOST CAUSES DEATH OF SIX

Chinese Sleuth Confesses Perjury in Robber Case; Gets 4-Year Prison Sentence

Chinese detectives have never been famous for any stern, high-minded sense of justice. When you get down into the second and third assistant detectives, the ratio seems to increase. Li Vung-ling was a No. 2. He is now in jail serving a four year sentence for trying to have the heads of six innocent men cut off.

On September 14 last year, an exchange shop was attacked by armed robbers, \$2,050 taken and the proprietor murdered. The detective department bent all its energies toward making arrests and finally six persons were brought in. They were taken on information furnished by Li who was an assistant of Tsang Ah-ling, a Chinese detective at the Hongkew Police Station. When the six were brought up for trial Li gave his evidence with convincing ardor and a wealth of detail.

One of the men arrested was Chinese constable No. 602. The robbery had occurred on his beat. The detective's second testified that one of the prisoners bribed the policeman to allow the robbery to be committed. He said that he had seen the actual shooting and identified positively one of the prisoners as having committed the murder. The testimony was so convincing that Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Waung sent the prisoners to the Arsenal.

That usually means death. But the men had all protested their innocence and the constable involved was an old man on the force and his record was honorable. So they arrested the witness and sent him along to the Arsenal too.

Some time later the Arsenal authorities sent the whole lot back with the message:

"This witness has confessed perjury. There is nothing to show that the six prisoners are guilty."

Li had made the confession and stuck to it. The prisoners were all brought again before the court and Li was arraigned. He admitted that he had lied in accusing the six men and confessed that he knew nothing whatever that would implicate them in the crime. He said that the Hongkew detective by whom he was employed had instructed him to make the charges against the men and had schooled him on what to say in court. He admitted also that he had committed perjury in like manner when he was connected with the Chinese police department.

Charges of perjury were framed against Li and he was sentenced to four years imprisonment. The six prisoners were ordered released.

280,000 Is French Figure of Losses

(Continued from Page 1) this attack was enfiladed by our machine-guns and many corpses were left in front of our trenches. A few Germans reached our lines, but they were driven out.

The hostile artillery was very active throughout the day at various points.

There was much aerial activity yesterday and nineteen combats occurred in the air. The machine reported yesterday as felled in our lines was a two-seater.

It was attacked three times, at a great height, by a single-seater. The enemy pilot was shot through the heart and the observer through the body and the machine crashed to earth with its engine full on, from a height of 14,000 feet.

One of our reconnaissances was attacked by eight hostile aeroplanes. They were all driven off, one being downed. Our reconnaissance completed, the machines returned safely, though two were damaged.

British Lose a Portion Of Trench at Givenchy

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Head-quarters, April 27.—Western theater. South-east of Ypres the British positions were driven back but good effect was observed by German patrols. South of St. Eloi strong hand-grenade attacks were made by the enemy, but were repulsed.

In the sector Givenchy-en-Gohelle to Neuville St. Vaast, the Germans

succesfully sprang several mines. In the ensuing hand-grenade engagements, they captured a part of an enemy trench near Givenchy and repulsed counter-attacks. British attacks north of the Somme had no result.

In the Meuse region, there have been violent artillery duels. The infantry were active only on the left bank of the Meuse. French hand-grenade detachments were repulsed.

German patrol enterprises were successful at several places on the front, among others north-east of Armentieres and between Vailly and Craonne.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down in an air-fight near Souchez and another south of Tabure. A third enemy aeroplane was shot down by anti-aircraft guns, south of Paroyen.

A German air-squadron copiously bombed the railway in the Noyette valley, south of Suppes.

German airships attacked the docks and railway establishments at Margate, on the English east coast. Headquarters, April 28.—In an engagement east of Vermelles, the Germans captured 46 British, among whom were a captain and took 2 machine-guns and 1 mine-thrower.

The situation is unchanged in the Meuse region. Methodical enemy bombardments of places behind the German front, especially of Lens and its suburbs and of many villages south of the Somme, also of the town of Roys, during the last week, caused still further victims among the inhabitants, especially among women and children. The names of the killed and wounded will be published, as usual, in the Gazette des Ardennes.

After an air-fight, an enemy aeroplane was brought down west of the Meuse, above Bethainville and another near Vervy. A third enemy aeroplane was shot down by anti-aircraft guns near Frapelle, east of St. Die. A German air-squadron dropped numerous bombs on the barracks and the railway station of St. Menehould.

News Briefies

An announcement of the Royal Society of St. George (Shanghai Branch), as will be seen from an advertisement on page 12 of this issue, states that St. George's Day this year will be observed on Monday, May 1 (tomorrow), and that it is hoped that all Englishmen will display national flags. English roses will be sold during the day by a committee of ladies, for the benefit of St. George's War Fund. A service will be held in Holy Trinity Cathedral at 6 p.m.

Realizing that there are many people who appreciate a little relaxation between the courses of a lengthy meal, the Neumann restaurant in Astor Road has been re-arranged with tables round the walls, so that those who feel so inclined can, between courses, indulge in the pleasures of the dance. The restaurant has been specially decorated.

An inquest was held at the Mixed Court yesterday over a Chinese who was struck by a motor car driven by Mr. Benbow Rowe. The accident happened on April 7. Evidence showed that the motor car was coming down Nanking Road at Folkton Road corner, when the Chinese started to cross. He became confused in the crowded street and was knocked down by the machine. The injured man was taken to the Shantung Road hospital where he died later. The body has not been identified.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Shanghai Philatelic Society will be held on Tuesday at 5.30 p.m., at the Society's Room.

Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd. general managers for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., have received the following wire from Hongkong regarding the 1915 accounts of the latter concern: "Indo-China accounts 1915 as follows:—Balance of Profit and Loss account £101,450. Recommend pay final dividend 3% both shares and Bonus 10s. on Deferred Shares. Add to Underwriting Account £13,770, place to Reserve £35,000, and carry forward £13,000."

The annual sale of the Foreign Women's Home will be held Thursday and Friday, May 4 and 5, at the Deansery, Hankow Road. All sorts of household articles, linens etc., will be offered.

A lecture entitled "With the Red Cross in Siberia," will be delivered at 9.15 tomorrow night at the Palace Hotel by Honorary Colonel G. Howard Barrie, F.R.C.S. Col. Barrie was in command of the first British Red Cross unit sent from London to Siberia in November 1914.

The matron and nurses of the Victoria Nursing Home will hold a sale tomorrow afternoon. The proceeds will go to the Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund. Those unable to attend can help by sending money or checks.

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Lloyd George's Daughter Sells Flags to Aid War Relief Fund



Miss Lloyd George, daughter of the British Minister of Munitions is shown here as she appeared in the Welsh National Costume on the streets of London selling flags on Welsh Flag Day, to raise funds for war relief fund work.

'The Whirl of the Town'

To those who appreciate a "Revue," the "Whirl of the Town," as presented last night by the Bandman Opera Co. at the Lyceum Theater, should appeal most strongly. Devoid of plot and, almost, incident, but clothed with merriment, sparkling dialogue, pretty costumes, and gorgeous setting, the revue,

from start to finish, called forth unstinted applause from the packed house assembled for its Saturday night's entertainment.

The passage of scenes was bewildering—from a sale at Selfridges to a coffee stall scene; from "Any room, anywhere" (Miss Marjorie Manners was a hit in "A Little Bit of Heaven") to a "Black and White Fantasy" (the setting was delightful); to, finally, "The Moon," "A Country Idyll" and "Finale." The charm of the revue was, per-

haps its disconnectedness. But standing head and shoulders above the dead level of mediocrity were Mr. Johnny Osborne, in his several and highly humorous parts, Miss Elaine Rosslyn, in her "Impres-

sions," Miss Marjorie Manners, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," Mr. Will Hallett, in "Some Imitations," and Miss Gracie Roslyn, in a Scarf Dance. The rest of the cast were good—quite good.

Anyhow, the large audience enjoyed

itself, and should "The Whirl of the Town" be presented again, doubtless the same bumper house will be present to witness the performance.

Tomorrow and Tuesday night, "Potash and Perlmutter" is to be presented.



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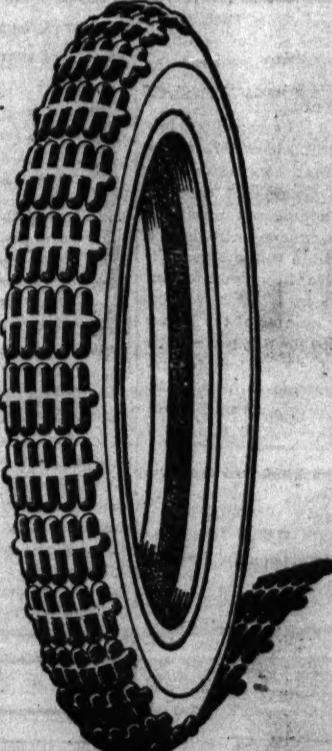


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In the Courts**I.-G. S. N. Co. Win Pilotage Case**

Judgment was rendered in favor of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., in the British Police Court yesterday in the suit which charged them with having on December 1, 1915, committed a breach of the Lower Yangtze Pilots' Tariff Regulations 1915 in the matter of the employment of Shao Yuen-chin to plot the ss. *Europa* on a voyage from Wusong to Hankow and back.

Mr. F. Ellis appeared for the complainants, the Woosung-Hankow Pilots' Association, and Mr. G. H. Wright for the defence.

His Worship said:

I have already held that these Pilotage Regulations are binding on British employers of pilots as well as on British pilots. Mr. Wright said: "We wished to refer to certain remarks made by his learned friend as to the attitude of his clients towards the defendants in regard to these proceedings. He had stated to the Court in reference to the prosecution, that there was no feeling of animosity on the part of his clients towards the defendants that their sole wish was to obtain an interpretation of the regulations and that they had no desire, in taking the proceedings, that the defendants should be punished in any way. That statement as to the attitude of the complainants' clients did not accept; in fact they challenged it. The parties had been at arm's length since the beginning of last year and it was on account of the high-handed attitude of the complainants towards the defendants, that the latter decided they would not employ British pilots any longer, and would employ Chinese pilots from whom they expected as good a service."

Mr. Wright had also stated that the defendants had employed Chinese since June last and had every intention of employing them exclusively.

Mr. Ellis continued—My clients now wish me to state, with as much confidence that it will be accepted by your Worship and by the public generally, that that is not a correct statement so far as they are concerned. It is not correct to say that complainants had been at arm's length with defendants in this case, because the trouble arose from another quarter altogether. The complainants deny the statement most emphatically.

His Worship—There is no evidence before me one way or the other. Mr. Wright did say something to that effect, but as I said before, I am not in a position to know whether the Regulations were made for the peace of British subjects or not.

Dismissal Insurance Charges

As a result of the recent decision of the British Court of Appeals quashing the enemy trading case against the Yangtze Insurance

Association, Mr. S. H. McKean appeared in the British Police Court yesterday and asked on behalf of the Crown that he be allowed to withdraw seventeen summonses which had been issued by that court for the same concern. Mr. Skinner Turner, sitting as magistrate, granted the application and dismissed the summonses.

The application was made in view of the judgment which had been delivered by the Full Court and on instructions by the British authorities and Crown Advocate.

Mr. Macleod said he naturally did not object to the application, but he believed the only order that could be made was a dismissal of the complaint. The rules did not provide for any withdrawal, and as the Crown was not ready to go on with the proceedings, there was nothing to be done.

This procedure was followed in a similar case of the Crown against Messrs. D. Saseen and Co. Ltd.

Mr. McKean said it was really immaterial to the Crown whether the summonses were dismissed or withdrawn.

Ricsha Licence Terms

Mr. J. S. Abramson was charged before the British Police Court yesterday with non-renewal of the licences issued to him by the S. M. C. in t at the ricsha for which it was issued was not his bona-fide property.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared on behalf of the police and defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Newman said the case arose out of a collision between two coolies, one of them defendant's. The coolie was in Hongkew Police Station where three licences were issued. Defendant came later to the station and bailed out his coolie. The prosecution did not wish to be vindictive but simply wished to put a stop to this thing. Since the Council decided to take away many licences from public ricshas it has been found that these vehicles had been sold cheaply to various Chinese.

P. S. Mackenzie, of Hongkew, gave evidence and defendant then stated that the ricsha was hired by him from his own coolie who was kept in his house and used by one but himself, his wife, one children.

His Worship, in imposing a nominal fine of \$2, said the prosecution was evidently brought more as a matter of principle and not as an act of hostility. The owner of the ricsha was the coolie so he could not agree with defendant's contention that it was his bona-fide property. He was not surprised that the proceedings were taken.

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Prince of Wales In Egypt Gets Hearty Anzac Greetings

Cairo, March 29.—Since taking up his duties at the Headquarters of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force the Prince of Wales has spent much time in the field with the troops, watching with the greatest interest the work of the British, Australian, and New Zealand divisions, and visiting all the important points of the Canal defences.

On several occasions the Prince has ridden across long stretches of the eastern desert, under the scorching sun, along the front line defences, which are being advanced step by step, and seeing the elaborate system of trenches of a character different from those he knew on the Western front. The Prince's appointment to this force has created intense interest, especially among the Dominion soldiers.

His Royal Highness was present on Saturday at an inspection of an Australian infantry brigade and artillery by Sir Archibald Murray, and there was a great scene of enthusiasm at the conclusion of the parade, when the men were permitted to fall out on the parade ground and rushed to line the Prince's route to Headquarters. Warriors from Gallipoli and reinforcements from Australia, which come forward in a never-ending stream, made a most enthusiastic demonstration in his honor. On another day the New Zealanders were drawn up for the Commander-in-Chief's inspection, and the soldiers of that Dominion gave the Prince an equally hearty exhibition of their loyalty.

On Sunday his Royal Highness attended Divine service with an Australian brigade—an impressive ceremony in the desert camp.

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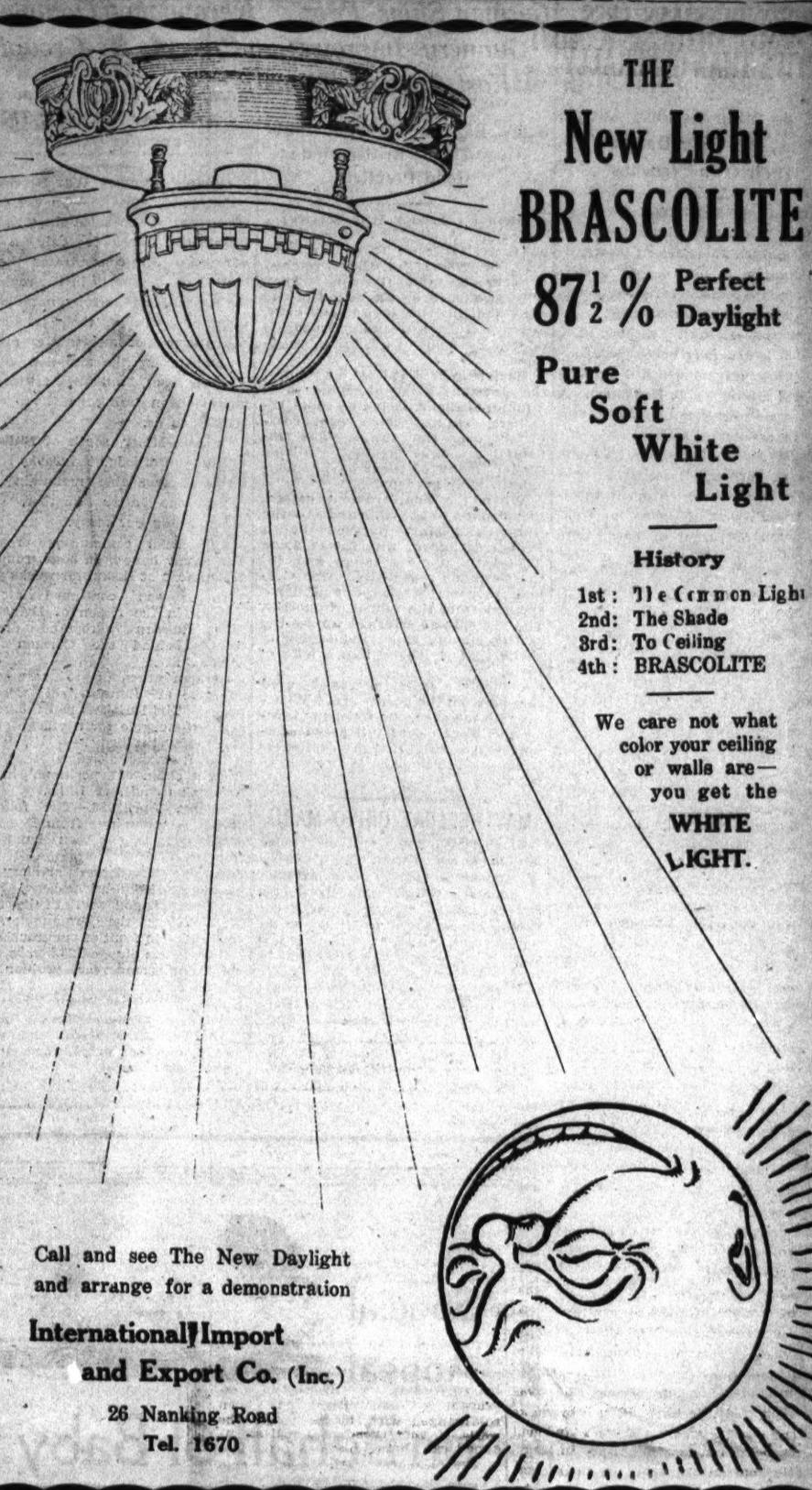
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REPORT RUSSIANS LESS ACTIVE THAN GENERALLY

Explode Mine Against Austrians, But Only Damage Their Own Trenches

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official German telegram—Headquarters, April 27.—Eastern theater.—The situation is unchanged. A German airship bombed factories, docks and the railway at Dunamunde.

April 28.—Eastern theater.—The situation is generally unchanged.

A German airship attacked the railway and magazines at Raggzem. A German air-squadron attacked several Russian aeronautic stations.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.

Vienna, April 22.—Russian theater.—

Russian attempts to entrench themselves north-west of Dubno, in front of the Austro-Hungarian lines, were impeded by fire. The usual artillery duels are continuing.

Italian theater.—East of Monfalcone, Italian night attacks failed. In the Pioceken sector, there was lively firing during the night.

In the Col-di-Lama sector, the enemy's attacks broke down before the Austro-Hungarian fire, between Ettosse and Montejet.

April 24.—Russian theater.—Fighting on the entire front, yesterday, was considerably less active than usual.

East of Dobrovitch, the enemy exploded a mine, but only damaged the Russian trenches.

Italian theater.—The fighting at the south-west edge of the Doboardo plateau continues. Several attacks, led by the Bersaglieri, broke down before the Austro-Hungarian fire.

The occupants of a point d'appui on the ridge of the Col-di-Lama repulsed five enemy attacks.

April 25.—Italian theater.—After the repulse of Italian attacks, there was a relative calm on the south-east edge of the Doboardo Plateau. North-west of San Marino, Austro-Hungarian troops entered the enemy's positions and made blasting. They destroyed heavy mine-throwers and methodically returned to their own trenches, after the fulfillment of their task.

There were lively fire combats in the Zagora sector. The summit of the Col-di-Lama was again bombarded by heavy mortars.

April 26.—Italian theater.—On the south-west edge of the Doboardo plateau, new violent engagements occurred. East of Selz, the enemy succeeded in entering the Austro-Hungarian positions on a larger front, but when they intended to continue their attack, the Austro-Hungarians, by a counter-attack, drove the Italians into their former positions and even ejected them from these positions in a bitter hand-to-hand fight.

The Austro-Hungarian troops regained all their former positions. 130 Italians were made prisoners.

The artillery fire was very lively at several places on the Isonzo front. On the Carinthian front, there was only small activity.

At the Col-di-Lama, the Austro-Hungarian heavy mortars continued their fire. The Italian artillery decreased their activity.

In the Sugana sector, the Italians evacuated all their positions between Votto and Roncagno, where plenty of war material was found. The Italians withdrew to Roncagno.

April 27.—Italian theater.—On the Isonzo front, the artillery engagements have been very lively, during the night, at several places. The enemy directed a drum-fire against the trenches re-conquered by the Austro-Hungarian troops, east of Selz.

The Monte San Michele was bombarded by guns of all calibers. At the Tolmein bridge-head and northwards, the Austro-Hungarian artillery strongly bombarded the Italian positions.

Near Flitish, the Austro-Hungarian troops drove the enemy from a point d'appui in the Romboon sector and captured a part of the Alpine occupants. There is no change on the Tyrol front.

Steam Roller Kills Municipal Coolie

One of the strangest tragedies that Shanghai has ever known is being investigated by a Mixed Court inquest. A coolie was the victim of a steam roller in front of which he had been placed to warn people of every danger.

One of the Municipal Council's big rollers was busy smoothing the surface of Sungkien Road near the Chekiang Road Bridge recently. In view of the somnolent tendencies of Chinese traffic, a workman was placed ahead of the front roller to warn pedestrians that they might be run over. To aid him in the work, the coolie was given a red flag.

No-one ever accused a steam roller of serpentine treachery or catlike springs. Therefore the tragedy is still unexplained. But somehow the coolie became a victim of the roller that he and his red flag were to warn others against. Fellow workers were startled by a cry and discovered that the coolie's legs had been caught under the big roller. They were crushed before the cumbersome machine could be stopped. The man was taken to a hospital where he died soon afterward.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

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or office taken

Burr, Broadway

German Ships' Poor Gunnery Impresses East Anglian Towns

Many Big Shells Went Right Over Them; British Made Good Practice

(Reuters' Agency War Service) London, April 27.—The residents of Lowestoft and Yarmouth were very impressed by the wretched gunnery of the Germans. They were awakened by the sound of the guns and, in the broad daylight, saw five cruisers steaming broadside on, ten miles out to sea, firing broadsides.

Each ship fired at least ten rounds, the Germans firing altogether over a hundred shells, including some 12-inchers, many of which went completely over the towns. The inhabitants sought the best available shelter, many of them having dugouts in their gardens.

When the bombardment ceased, they flocked to the cliffs and saw the Germans fleeing, pursued by a British squadron, which was firing incessantly at close range and hit the Germans repeatedly. One German monster staggered and flame spouted from the funnel of another.

The sea was so churned up by the swiftly moving ships and exploding shells that it looked like a lake of foam.

Suddenly, a sea-plane was observed coming from the northward. Whatever its message, the Germans turned and went off at full speed east-north-east, the British destroyers hanging on to their heels and worrying them.

MAY REFLOAT CHIYO MARU

The necessary preparations having been made, active work with the object of refloating the T. K. K. steamer Chiyo Maru will be commenced in a few days, says a report from Hongkong. The wrecked vessel has so far undergone no change and there is said to be a fair prospect that she will be refloated.

A message from Tokio reports that Engineer Awa and two Chosen divers of the Yamashina Salvage Office arrived at Hongkong on the 18th and the Salvage boat Koura Maru also reached there on the 20th. The salvage of the S.S. Chiyo Maru will probably be started either on the 23rd or the 24th.

Our airmen dropped 36 bombs on an important enemy rear position, the station of Elovka, west of Ilukat. Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs in the region of Molodechno.

The Turkish front.—In the region of Askalain, the Turks, having suffered great losses, discontinued from the night of April 23 their fruitless attacks against our positions, which had lasted many days.

Khromiakoff Occupied; Prevents Re-Grouping

'Seems to Predict Important Events' Say Russians; They Have the Initiative

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 28.—On the southwest front, we occupied the village of Khromiakoff. This is only a local advance which concentrates the attention of the enemy in the region of the Rovno-Kovel railway, not allowing them to re-group their troops and seems to predict important events.

Summarising the situation on our western front, military critics are unanimous in stating that the initiative belongs to us.

In Asia Minor, south of Bitlis, we continue to dislodge the Turks from a series of formidable mountain positions, one after another, thus safeguarding our army.

An official communiqué reports: The enemy have been bombarding the bridge-head at Ikskul for weeks past.

There was continued aircraft activity in the region of Dvinisk. A giant Russian aeroplane dropped bombs behind the German lines, causing fires.

German attempts to assume the offensive at Baranovitchi were repulsed. The Russians had the best of a sharp struggle for a village on the Rovno-Kovel railway.

The Russians dislodged the Turks from a chain of positions in the mountains south of Bitlis.

Peking, April 26.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated April 25, has been handed to Reuters' Agency by the Russian Legation: The enemy's artillery bombarded the Ikskul bridge-head. In the Jakobstadt region, south of the station of N. Zelburg, the Germans sprang a small mine in front of our trenches.

Our airmen dropped 36 bombs on an important enemy rear position, the station of Elovka, west of Ilukat. Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs in the region of Molodechno.

The Turkish front.—In the region of Askalain, the Turks, having suffered great losses, discontinued from the night of April 23 their fruitless attacks against our positions, which had lasted many days.



on Behalf of Baby

Naturally a Healthy Mother

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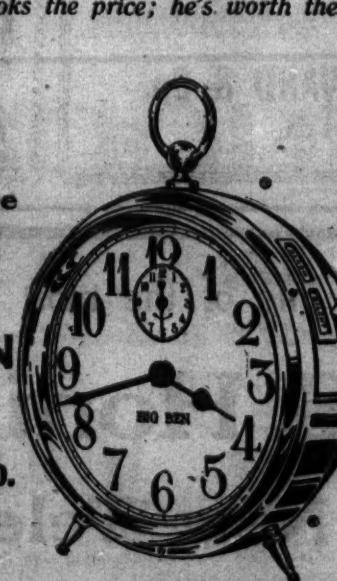
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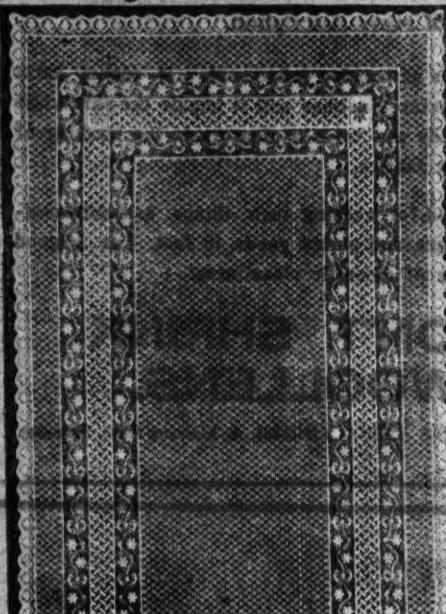
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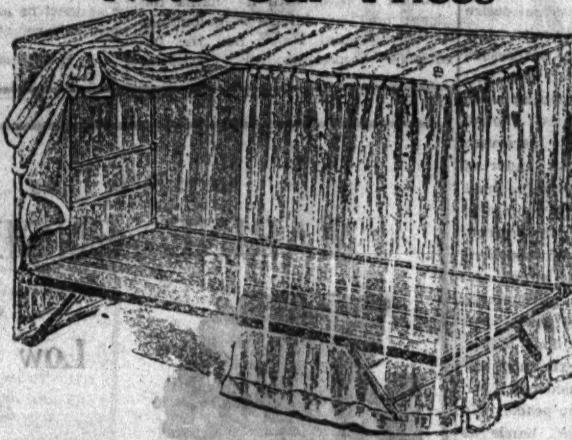
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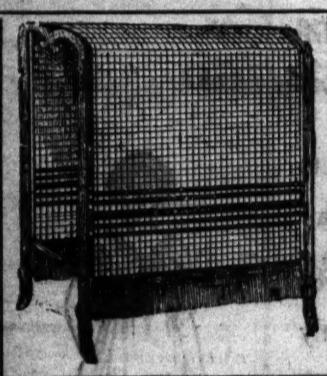
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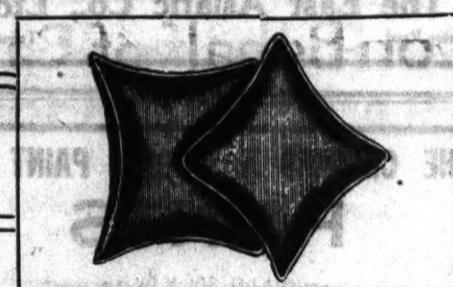


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SHANGHAI.

Prof. Ernst Haeckel Gives Germany's Peace Terms

Celebrated German Scientist Also Discusses the Probable Effect of the Present War Upon Social Progress Throughout the World

Professor Ernst Haeckel, the German exponent of evolutionary principles and the contemporary of Darwin, Wallace, and Spencer, has for a long time espoused the cause of international solidarity and peace. At the beginning of the war his voice like that of many other German intellectuals, was raised bitterly against England. Professor Haeckel has just written a book called "Eternity; World-War Thoughts on Life and Death, Religion and the Theory of Evolution," in which he discusses terms of peace that he believes would be acceptable to Germany. The book shows in some degree the sobering effect of time. It will soon be published in English by The Truth Seeker Company in a translation by Thomas Seltzer, translator of Ostwald's "Natural Philosophy."

By Ernst Haeckel

For a great number of years many of our distinguished statesmen and well-meaning politicians directed their efforts toward working out a policy by which it would be possible to arrive at a friendly understanding with our neighbors. Of these efforts none were as important and held out such promise of success as those aiming to establish peaceful relations with England. Both nations—Germany and England—had a common Germanistic culture. In science, art, technical development and humanitarian endeavors they never went so far apart as to belie their basic kinship.

This had given rise to the hope, particularly within the last forty years since the rebirth of the German Empire and the subduing of France, that the alliance of the two Germanistic sister nations would not only accrue to the mutual benefit and well-being of themselves, but would also be a guarantee of world peace, which is desired by all nations. Germany's army as the strongest power on land, England's navy as the strongest power on sea, could, when united, bring the gift of permanent peace and progress to the whole civilized world, especially since the United States of America, in which the English and German elements are to a large extent commingled, would have joined this great Eastern and Western alliance.

This beautiful dream has now vanished.

The longer the terrible war of the nations lasts and the greater the values which it destroys every day in human lives, in cultural acquisitions and in material possessions, the more urgent grows the desire on all sides for the immediate establishment of peace. But this peace must be a lasting peace and make impossible for centuries, if not forever, the repetition of the inhuman horrors which this war has brought. In 1795, Kant, in "For Permanent Peace," showed that the establishment of an international condition of peace to replace the constant condition of warfare of the savage races should be the aim of higher civilization. Various peace societies have been organized in past years for the realization of this beautiful idea. A special Nobel prize is awarded every year to authors for the best work on peace. Even the Russian Czar, who, by mobilizing his millions of troops at the end of July, 1914, actually made the first move in the world war, established the famous "Peace Palace" in The Hague. Since then the old controversy as to whether peace between the nations is or is not possible has acquired new force. I myself, on principle am a pacifist and for a number of years have belonged to several peace societies in Germany, Austria, France, and England, which carried on a well-meaning propaganda against war.

Our aim is to prevent the inevitable but bloodless "competitive struggle" from degenerating into a bloody and murderous "struggle for existence." The higher civilized nations should exercise mutual tolerance toward each

other and combine for higher common cultural work in the service of true humanity. I do not see why it should not be possible in the end to abolish the application of rude force between hostile competitive nations and replace it by rational conciliation or a neutral court of arbitration.

Few people doubt that at the conclusion of peace the map of Europe will undergo vast changes and that the political boundary lines will be considerably shifted. But how, where, and when peace will be concluded, how the prodigiously complicated political problems of this world-war will be solved no man can at present foretell. This much is certain, however: It is the almost universal desire of the German people, a desire, too, which has been repeatedly expressed in authoritative quarters of the Imperial Government, that, setting aside all false sentimentalities, we should, nevertheless, steadfastly persevere until we have achieved an enduring success. The peace we hope for must be enduring and must rest upon such a basis as to take away forever from our jealous neighbors and malicious enemies the disposition to attack us.

We cannot, of course, presume to lay down special terms of peace. But we may, as many have done before, outline in a general way the most important points to be considered when the time comes for making peace. We now hold firmly in our hands as valuable security considerable territory—Belgium and the North of France in the west, Poland and the Baltic Provinces in the east. These rich coun-

tries were formerly German possessions. Antwerp must remain our stronghold on the North Sea and Riga on the Baltic Sea. The alliance we have succeeded in making with the Orient is extremely important for us at the present time (Berlin, Constantinople, the Bagdad Railway, and so on.) At all events, when the treaty of peace is concluded we must demand considerable extension of the German Empire.

In making this demand our motive is neither the greed nor the lust for gold that dominates England, who rules the world, nor the vain national pride of France, with its mania for glory; nor the childlike megalomania of Rome-crazed Italy; nor the insatiable hankering for territorial

expansion of semi-barbarous Russia. It is simply this, that the German Empire, being overpopulated, has urgent need to extend and strengthen its frontiers, which were most unfavorable for it before the war. It needs this, first, in order to secure itself against future attacks of our stronger neighbors; and, second, in order not to lose the large numbers of German citizens who emigrate yearly from the narrow confines of the Fatherland to serve as "cultural manure" for other countries. The new provinces which we are going to annex are energetic and reckless, but with cautious and intelligent treatment they can be Germanized, or at least be made accessible to German culture, education, and civilization.

(Continued on Page 7)

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Prof. Ernst Haeckel Gives Peace Terms

(Continued from Page 8)
tion. This important task is not new for Germany. In former centuries it succeeded in accomplishing it over a large extent of territory.

This all-embracing world war has taught us many important lessons. One of them, which is of special importance, is the growing conviction that the German Empire as a world power needs extensive colonies. Two hundred and fifty years ago the Great Elector was far-sighted enough to recognize this political necessity, and the great founder of the new German Empire, Prince Bismarck, has translated it into action in our time, in face of persistent opposition from many short-sighted politicians. Of the various proposals recently made for the extension of the colonies which we have already acquired, the one that holds out the best promise is the foundation of a great German colonial empire in middle Africa. With the possession of Belgium and its excellent port of Antwerp we shall also acquire the Congo State, with its extensive area and wealth of resources.

In adding the Congo to our colonies in the eastern and western part of middle Africa, which as a result of the expenditure of tremendous efforts on our part have already reached a high degree of prosperity, we shall have a vast region, the exploitation of which by the energy, industry, knowledge and intelligence of German colonists promises a most profitable field for us for centuries to come. England must not be permitted to carry out her magnificent scheme to establish a world-wide empire on land as well as on sea by building direct lines of communication from the Cape to Cairo and from the Niger to Irawadi. Egypt, which England grabbed more than thirty years ago from the Turks, its rightful owners, must be returned to them. So also must the Suez Canal, which is to be placed under international administration. Great Britain must be driven out of Africa altogether. Cape Colony and the glorious island of Ceylon must be given back to Holland, to whom they formerly belonged.

It should be one of the important aims of the rejuvenated and enlarged German Empire to remain always on the best friendly footing with Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia, neutral countries well disposed to Germany. There is great hope that by the introduction of German culture and education the Ottoman Empire will enter on an era of modern reform, especially since the former religious fanaticism of the Turks has to a large extent disappeared in the better educated circles. Asia Minor, one of the most glorious countries of the world, which twenty-five hundred years ago enjoyed the highest Greek culture; the adjoining regions of the Euphrates, and Syria and Palestine can rise again to a high state of fruitful prosperity in regenerated Turkey, aided by the cultural work of Germany, and also Greece.

The re-establishment of free navigation on the ocean and of a secure legal status in the relations between the sea-faring nations must be regarded by us as one of the most important conditions of peace, in which all civilized nations of the world are equally interested. But this can be achieved only by destroying, or else rendering harmless, Great Britain's rule of the seas. England's maritime tyranny has indeed existed for centuries.

Never has this been so directly and vividly illustrated as in the present world war. From the very beginning, England, through her maritime supremacy and the secure footing she had in all parts of the world, has isolated Germany and cut her off from all other countries by destroying her cable communications. It is only in this way that we can explain the extraordinary effect of the huge campaign of lies, the success our enemies had in calumniating us and making us hated by the neutral nations. And yet Great Britain's maritime tyranny is just as much of a menace to these neutral nations as to us, and to France, Italy, and all the other allies of England as well.

Considering the magnificent strides that the idea of evolution has made in the course of the last half century in all branches of human knowledge, we feel reasonably confident that it will also succeed in leading suffering mankind out of the chaos of the present insane world war up to a higher stage of civilization and happiness.

It is true that the progress of

civilization, which we should like to have continued unbroken, has suffered a thousand regrettable interruptions by the unavoidable horrors of the present war and has led to painful relapses into barbarism.

Yet, all in all, the beneficial progress of evolution outweighs the injurious effects of the regressive development during the war. The average course which the history of humanity and the evolution of all organic life follows is like the famous Echternach dancing processions—three steps forward, two steps backward.

Nevertheless, there still remains one step in favor of progress. The terrors of the French Revolution one hundred and twenty years ago were stoned for by the mighty progress which civil and political liberty made through the destruction of the feudal system of absolutism and social class prejudices. We may confidently hope that the present world war, a much more stupendous revolution than the French Revolution, for all the violence it has brought to our conceptions of human love and national rights, will nevertheless result in a new era of higher cultural progress.

This progress will first manifest itself more in externals, in a grand shifting of international relations, both political and economical. But permanently the inward reforms will be of greater importance. These will spring from an enlarged knowledge of international civilization and an understanding of the various

national characters. Justifiable national egotisms combined with international altruism will learn more and more to follow the precepts of the golden rule.

While the external readjustment of Europe and the relations of Germany to the other States is still to a large extent hidden in the midst of the future, the most important aims of its inward reforms can already be clearly discerned in the light of the future. Standing on the high watch tower of pure reason and surveying the world in general, I am moved to express the desire that the recognized principles of purified morality which civilized men have for a long time striven to follow in their narrow personal relations to each other should also become the norm within the State, guiding the conduct of the different social classes toward each other, and also the international relations between the different States. The most important of all these ethical principles is the old, old golden rule.

I should emphasize especially the necessity for school reform and the importance of establishing upon an improved basis the reciprocal relations between school, Church, and State. From my free-thinking, monistic point of view I regard the separation of school and Church and of State and Church as highly desirable. It was done long ago in Holland and the United States and recently in France, proving beneficial to all concerned. I do not advocate the complete elimination of religious instruction. On the con-

trary, we are striving to have our monistic religion developed as the natural ethics for the moral upbringing of the young, especially since in its most important principles, human love and tolerance, it is in agreement with the essential practical moral teachings of Christianity.

What we object to merely is the enforced teaching of the theoretical doctrines of the Christian faith to our youth as divine revela-

tions. Nothing but mythical poetic inventions, they are in direct conflict with the results of modern science.

In conclusion, the general question naturally arises, "What results will accrue to the whole civilized world from this unparalleled conflict of the nations? What noble fruits will spring from the ghastly battlefields of Europe fertilized with the blood of millions of human beings? What

approaching golden era of sheer happiness and peace. Proceeding from the realistic point of view of our monistic natural philosophy, we recognize in the present world catastrophe rather one of those turning-points in the history of mankind at which, under the combined weight of prodigious progress and incisive chance, there will arise out of the ruins of the "good old times" new forms of national life.

The Modern Milkman

ALWAYS READY



If you keep Carnation Cream in the house, there is no need to worry whether you have ordered enough milk for [the day's requirements]. It is always there, ready for instant use at breakfast, tiffin, tea, dinner, or for any household purpose.

CARNATION CREAM

from contented cows

Clean, Sweet, and Pure

Sold by all dealers

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents

Union Building, corner of Bund and Canton Road.

Good Honest Paint Is A Dividend Payer

Applied to a well-built house it adds to its Value, Attractiveness and Longevity.

The same fact is true as to a cheaply built house.

It is cheaper to pay for First Quality that LASTS at a slightly Higher Cost, than to renew your Paint each year or so.

Honest 100 % EFFICIENT

made by

The Tropical Paint & Oil Co.

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

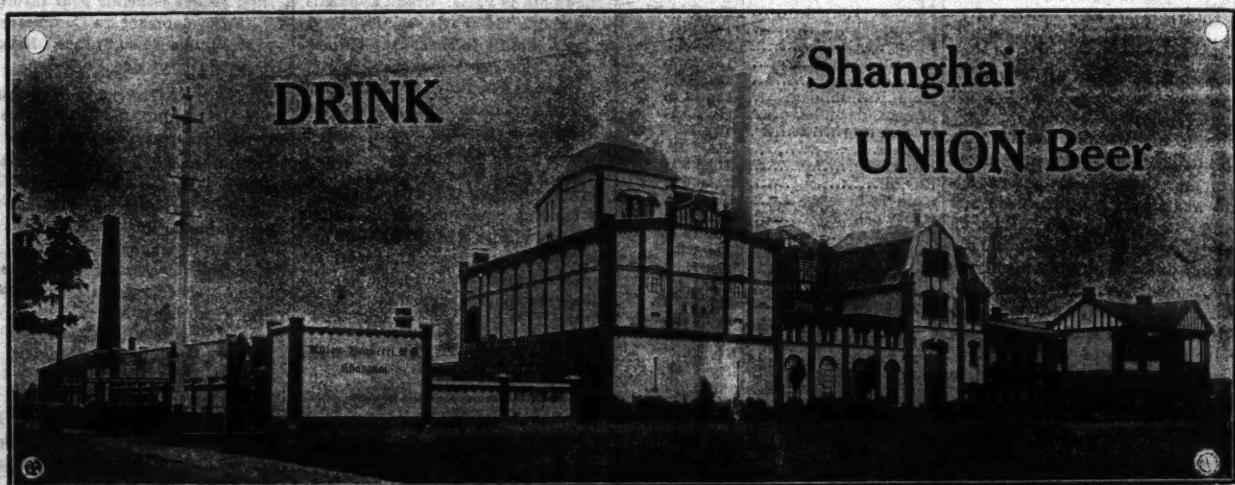
Marques, Chang & Pereira Co.

128a Szechuen Road, Shanghai

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

Shanghai
UNION Beer

DRINK



Get Number-Wise!

WEST will be H. S. Honigsberg & Co.'s

1234 New Telephone Number from to-morrow.



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 29, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mexican Dollars:	Market rates: 72.55
Shai Gold Bars:	978 touch...
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1916
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3 1/4—Tls.	6.40
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex... 3	8.79
Peking Bar	349
Native Interest	.05
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	34 1/4 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m.s.	%
4 m.s.	%
6 m.s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.	
Ex., Paris on London.... Fr. 28.31	
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T.... 477	
Consols	—
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 3 1/2
London	Demand 3 1/2
India	T.T. 233
Paris	T.T. 440 1/2
Paris	Demand 441
New York	T.T. 74 1/2
New York	Demand 74%
Hongkong	T.T. 72 1/2
Japan	T.T. 67 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 177 1/2
Banks' Buying Rates	
London	4 m.s. Cds. 3 2/3
London	4 m.s. Docs. 3 2/3
London	6 m.s. Cds. 3 2/3
London	6 m.s. Docs. 3 2/3
Paris	4 m.s. 464
New York	4 m.s. 76 1/2
CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EX- CHANGE FOR APRIL	
£1-Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1-Francs.	4.41
1-Marks	3.62
Gold \$ 1-Yen.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen.	1.48
" " 1-Rupees.	2.34
" " 1-Roubles.	2.29
" " 1-Mex. \$.	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars	72.55
Chinese Dollars	72.5125
On Peking, Demand, 105	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105%	
On Newchwang, Demand, 79 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 114 1/2	
On Nanchang, Demand, 78 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton,	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —	
April 29, 1916.	

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:

During the week a considerable drop in rubber share rates has taken place, and the present outlook appears weak. Sellers have been and continue to be much in evidence. In other classes of stocks generally speaking dullness and a tendency to lower rates prevail. Investment stocks and debentures are weak because of the high exchange and the counter attraction of War Loans. Cottons continue dull owing to the prevailing political trouble.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.

AND
The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-ji
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine LIFE
Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000.

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuan Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, YES TSU-CHIEN,
Manager. Manager.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	\$775.
H. K. & S. B. Chartered	252
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2 S.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$425 B.
North China	175.
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	285.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$167.
Hongkong Fire	\$395 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 124.
Indo-China Def.	"Shell"
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 1/2 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 20 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12 1/2
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$123 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 80 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 90.
Hongkong Wharf	\$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 161 S.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 100 S.
Central Stores	Tls. 5.
China Realty (ord.)	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 80 B.
Tls. 52 B.	
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112 1/2.
International	Tls. 75 1/2.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Soy Chee	Tls. 38 1/2.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 85 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106 S.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$14 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	360.
Lane, Crawford	3100.
Mouries	325.
Watson	Tls. 70 B.
Weeks	Tls. 19 Sa.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 2 Sa.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.
Bute	Tls. 2.15 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 17.
Chempedak	Tls. 4 1/2.
Cheng	Tls. 4 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 S.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 22 S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12.
Kamunting	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapala	Tls. 29 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 18 1/2
Karan	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 20 S.
Kroewoeck Java	Tls. 18 B.
Padang	Tls. 12.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 7.
Permatan	Tls. 1.45 B.
Rephaya	Tls. 1/2 B.
Samaraga	Tls. 2.30 S.
Seeker	Tls. 28.
Seemabu	Tls. 1.40 S.
Senawang	Tls. 7 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.40 S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 15.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 2.15 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 3 S.
Sungala	Tls. 14.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8 1/2.
Sua Manggi	Tls. 1/2 B.
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 26 1/2 B.
Shanghai Sereman	Tls. 2.60.
Taiping	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 247 1/2 B.
Tebong	
Ubobi	
Ziangbe	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 102 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	22 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 92 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 96 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 247 1/2 B.
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales B. Buyers	

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitaat in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for April 28 was 130 tons."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital \$1,300,000

Reserve Fund 1,300,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office: 18 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornwall Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

C. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Geschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Ilollo Penang

Batavia Ipoh Kuala Lumpur

Bombay Calcutta Singapore

Colombo Colombo Malacca

Canton London Singapore

Delhi Malacca Tientsin

Foochow Manilla Tsingtao

Haliphong Madan (P.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Kowloon Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Lipton and Co., Ltd. write as follows in their weekly market report:

Owing to the Easter holidays, and the fact that practically no business was doing amongst the Chinese because of their daily alarms and excursions over politics, we issued no circular last week. During the past few days, however, the business community has become a little less torious, clearances of cargo for some points show a tendency to improve, and auctions, commencing with yesterday's, are being resumed. At that auction, despite gloomy prophecies, prices kept fairly steady, and it would appear that the customary demand of the first quarter of the Chinese year, which almost died of sight in the spring-time of its youth, may be yet restored to robust health in due time, even though official circles continue their unending political intrigues.

The heavy congestion at Ichang of cargo for Szechuan, has now begun to pass up river, some eighty per cent of the accumulated four-and-a-half million taels worth being said to have moved off already, and early arrivals at Chungking have met with a warm reception at the hands of merchants. There are two million taels of Szechuan money in Shanghai awaiting investment, and buyers for that province are beginning to show some inclination to hunt for bargains.

Piece Goods.—Grey Shirtings 8½-lbs.—A sale of fish chop at Tls. 3.60 is all that we have to record, the market's requirements being supplied by today's offerings at auction where prices ruled quite steady.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—In these also, most of the business done took place at the auction, prices there having advanced about a mace a piece on the average. A private transaction is returned in Red Cock at Tls. 4.05.

12-lbs. 26-inch.—Soldier "Hung" is reported to have changed hands at Tls. 4.40. The auction prices were in and out.

White Shirtings.—A small business has been done for Hankow in the following at appreciable reductions on last prices:—Theatre at Tls. 5.90, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.80, Mandarin at Tls. 5.55, Labor at Tls. 5.50, and Victory at Tls. 5.45. The auction chopes were lower in most cases but a number of chopes fetched higher prices.

Drills and Sheetings.—Light weight Japanese goods have monopolized the market for these goods, prices being about 15 candareens lower on the week with business in Phoenix Drills at Tls. 3.85, and Dragon Sheetings at Tls. 3.45.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—In the private market little has taken place except a retail business for the smaller River ports, and at auction East Black Cotton Italians declined about two maces a piece and Venetians about 1 candareen a yard on the average.

Cotton Market.—Cotton—Since the issue of our last circular our market for the local staple has continued in a stagnant and lifeless state with no business to report. Our quotations, which we record are quite nominal, viz. Tung-chow, Tls. 23.60, Steam Ginned, Tls. 22.00, Four Chope Tls. 21.80, Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 21.50 to Tls. 21.80, and Ningpo at Tls. 20.40 to Tls. 21.00.

Reuter cables the Liverpool quotations as follows: Middling American at 7.92d., Egyptian at 11.04d., and Bengal at 5.80d. per lb.

Cotton Yarn.—Local Yarn.—The Easter holidays have intervened since our last circular in an unsettled state of political affairs has continued and our market shows no improvement. Szechuan buyers have been picking up a few second hand lots on a basis of Tls. 96.00 for 20's, and Tls. 85 for 12's. The following sales are reported:

12½ 200 Bales Anchor at Tls. 25.50.

14½ 1,100 Bales Anchor at Tls. 35.00 to Tls. 36.00.

20½ 500 Bales Men and Goats at Tls. 37.00 to 38.00.

20½ 500 Bales Five Men at Tls. 35.00, and 1,100 Bales Watermoor at Tls. 36.50.

Indian Yarn.—Quite a fair business

has been done in low counts at about Tls. 1.00 per bale below last prices:—No. 10's—250 Bales Appolo Ring at Tls. 74.00, 100 Bales Empress at Tls. 76.00, 100 Bales Three Goats at Tls. 75.50, 200 Bales Tricumbass Ring at Tls. 75.00, and 150 Bales Vase at Tls. 76.00.

No. 12's—200 Bales China at Tls. 76.75, 400 Bales Currimbooy Ring at Tls. 75.50, 500 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 75.50 and 300 Bales Kohinoor at Tls. 77.50.

No. 16's—100 Bales Swan Mills at Tls. 85.50.

Yellow Yarn.—Market quiet at the following quotations:

No. 20's—Fourchette at Tls. 25.00.

No. 18's—Women and Boat at Tls. 95.00, Three Horses at Tls. 93.50 and Standing Horse at Tls. 96.00.

♦ ♦ ♦

Canton Insurance Office

The General Agents (Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.) and Consulting Committee of the Canton Insurance office, Ltd., have submitted a statement of the affairs of the Office made up to December 31, 1915, in Sterling and Hongkong currency, as follows:

1914 Account.—After paying an interim dividend of \$18 per share on May 11, 1915, the amount standing to the credit of this account is \$795,324.34.

This is resolved to deal with in the following manner:

To pay a final dividend of \$7 per share, 70,000.00.

To add to Sterling Reserve Fund \$18,000 bringing it up to \$180,000. \$1,304.34.

To add to Underwriting Suspense Account, 400,000.00.

To add to Reinsurance Fund, 283,919.90.

795,224.24

1915 Account.—The amount standing at credit of this Account is \$2,640,732.55. Out of which the General Agents and Consulting Committee have declared an interim dividend of \$18 per share absorbing \$180,000. The balance of \$2,460,732.55 will be carried forward.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Sir Robert Ho Tung has been invited to a seat on the Consulting Committee.

Mr. Chapman has resigned and the vacancy thus caused has been filled by the appointment of Mr. F. Maitland.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shelling and Messrs. D. W. Craddock, F. Maitland, H. P. White, C. S. Gubay and Sir Robert Ho Tung retire, but re-electing offer themselves for re-election.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, April 28.—Today's metal prices were as follows:

Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. 132 0 0

American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b. 143 10 0

Lead L. B. s.f. per ton. Nominal

Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 84 12 6

Quicksilver, Second hand

Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1s)

Extra in flasks) 16 15 0

Timperles, I. C. W. 20-24

100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case in lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. 35 3 0

Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ¼%) 16 ¼

Standard Tin (Cash) .198 5

Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. 99 10

Galvanized Sheets 24

Gauge f.o.b. 28 0 0

Standard Tin (8 Months) 197 0

♦ ♦ ♦

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, April 23.—Today's rates and prices were as follows:

Consols 2½% for a/c 157½

Cheques on London at Paris Frs. 28.20

York \$4.77

Bar Silver Spot (with a scarcity of supplies) 34 ¾%

Market rate of Discount 4½%

Egyptian Cotton Brown 10.77

Solnde and Bengal Cotton 5.85

Mid-Americans Cotton 7.94

Indian Tea 11.0

Ceylon Tea 11 ½

Plantation Rubber May-June 2s 1 ½ d.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little & Co. write as follows in their weekly Silk Market Report:

White Silk.—The market continues devoid of interest.

Export Season 1915-1916

Export Figures.

White Silk to Europe &c., in picul Bales

White Silk to America in picul Bales

Yellow Silk in "

Steam Fixtures in "

1915-1916

bales bales bales

From 1st June to date, 24,686 13,551 38,217

Against corresponding period White Silk, to

Europe &c., in picul Bales Whité Silk to America in picul

Bales 1914 1915 11,820 14,665 26,485

1913 1914 23,286 19,225 48,401

1915, 1916

piculs

Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk 12,200

Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk 13,700

Settlements for America, White 12,600

Yellow Silk 38,500

Stock in Shanghai, White Silk 500

Yellow Silk 1,000

Visible Supply for season to date 40,000

Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk 500

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, April 28.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot, 3s. 1 ½ d. to 3s. 1d. Paid.

July to December delivery, 3s. 1 ½ d. Paid.

Tendency of market, rather easier.

Last Quotation, London, April 27:

Spot, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 1 ½ d. Buyers.

July to December delivery, 3s. 1 ½ d. Paid.

Tendency of market, steadier.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 29, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Alma Tls. 15.75

Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.25

Batu Anam Tls. 2.00

Bukit Tls. 6.25

Consolidated Tls. 4.00

Shanghai Malay Tls. 7.25

Weeks \$19.00

Bute Tls. 2.00

Chemor Tls. 2.15

Telephone Tls. 96.00

S. M. C. 5 ½ % @ Tls. 93.00

Lankata Tls. 28.00

Direct

Batu Anam Tls. 1.95 cash

Almas Tls. 15.75 cash

Langkata Tls. 29.00 May

♦ ♦ ♦

A. Butler Cement Works To Pay Dividend of 12 per cent

At a meeting of the directors of the A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., held yesterday, it was resolved to recommend the payment of a dividend of 12 per cent. on the years working.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 29, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Langkata Tls. 27.00 cash

Anglo Javas Tls. 11.75 cash

Anglo Javas Tls. 12.00 cash</p

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	10.00*	Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
**	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
**	8	Vancouver etc.	Kenkon maru	Br.	C. P. O. S.
**	5	San Francisco etc.	Besse Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
**	6	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
**	9 P.M.	San Francisco	Indravadi	Br.	B. & S.
**	10	New York	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
**	11	Seattle	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
**	20 P.M.	Vancouver	Florida	Br.	Dowell
**	21	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 1	noon	Seattle	Tambu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
**	3 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinjo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
**	5 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
**	4 noon	Seattle	Tambu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
**	12 noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
**	17 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 26	P.M.	Friday, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May	2 P.M.	Moto, Kobe	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
**	2	Moto, Kobe etc.	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
**	4	Moto, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
**	5.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Br.	C. P. O. S.
**	7 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
**	9 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Tenyo maru	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
**	10 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May	1 0.30*	Liverpool, London	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
**	1 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tener	Br.	B. & S.
**	3 10.00*	London via Cape	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
**	4 D.L.	Liverpool	Ajax	Br.	J. M. & Co.
**	8	Genoa, London	Portsmouth	Fr.	Cle M. M.
**	10 P.M.	Marseilles	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
**	12 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
**	15 D.L.	London	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
**	15 0.30*	Marseilles, London	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
**	16	Genoa	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
**	16 0.30*	Marseilles, London	Monmouthshire	Fr.	Cle M. M.
**	17	Marseilles, London	Cordillera	Br.	S. Thomas
**	22 A.M.	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	P. & O.
**	28	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	B. & S.
**	29 0.30*	Marseilles, London	Devastation	Fr.	Cle M. M.
**	29 D.L.	London	Andre Lebon	Br.	S. Thomas
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
**	11 A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
**	12 A.M.	Marseilles, London	Atlantique	Fr.	Cle M. M.
**	21 P.M.	Marseilles etc.			

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr	20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
**	30	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
May	1	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Pekin	Br.	B. & S.
**	1 11.00*	Swatow	Ichan	Br.	B. & S.	
**	2 8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Hinchow	Br.	B. & S.	
**	2 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Aping	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
**	3 D.L.	Swatow, Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.	
**	4	Hongkong, Canton	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
**	4 P.M.	Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.	
**	4 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
**	5 8.00	Vladivostock	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
**	5 12.30	Tsingtao and Dalian	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.	
**	7 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.	
June 7	P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May	1 11.00*	Haihew, Eching	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
**	1 11.00*	Weihaiwei etc.	Kaishing	Br.	B. & S.
**	2 10.30*	Dalian	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
**	2 3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shenkeng	Br.	B. & S.
**	2 noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
**	4 noon	Kushiro	Pakhol	Br.	B. & S.
**	4 noon	Newchwang	Paotung	Br.	B. & S.
**	6 10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 29	Ningpo	Kiangtee	2012	Chi.	S. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 29	Japan	Mitake maru	54	Br.	M. B. K.	
Apr 29	Japan	Nankin	4188	Br.	P. & O.	
Apr 29	Hongkong	Yingchow	1210	Br.	E. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 29	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	388	Jap.	N. Y. K.	W. S. W.
Apr 29	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.
Apr 29	Hankow	Toyora maru	1482	Chi.	M. B. C.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 29	Hankow	Kiangtee	2321	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	L. P. D. W.
Apr 29	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N. K. K.	
Apr 29	Hankow	Whasheng	711	Chi.	China S. S. Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 29	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.
**	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Jap.	J. M. & Co.
**	Hankow etc.	Yingchow	957	Br.	Geddes & Co.
**	Hankow etc.	Luency	1735	Br.	B. & S.
**	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tunghow	1263	Br.	B. & S.
**	Ningpo	Poochi	631	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
**	Antung, Tientsin	Chungking	1811	Br.	B. & S.
**	Taihung	Tungwha	746	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
**	Takao via Foochow	Joshin maru	746	Chi.	N. K. K.
**	Japan	Yawata maru	2159	Jap.	N. Y. K.
**	Japan	Porthos	7338	Fr.	Cle M. M.
**	Seattle	Nanking maru	1885	Jap.	A. K. & Co.
**	Antung	Isshin maru	811	Jap.	S. M. R.
**	Ningpo	Kiangtee	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 29	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1068	Jap.	N. K. K.
**	Hankow etc.	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.(Swiss Establishment)
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers.
Salesrooms in
Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.Personal attention given to
house auctions.A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
made on goods entrusted
to our sales.

Terms on application.

Voiles!**Voiles!!****Voiles!!!**Embroidered and Plain
for Summer dresses**Just Unpacked**Also Children's Sandals
in all sizes at**HILL & CO'S.**129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)**Ningpo-Shaohsing Godown Fire**INSURANCE companies interested
are requested to send forthwith
to the undersigned particulars of
their interests with copies of policies.**Lowe, Bingham & Matthews**
Fire Loss Adjusters.
3d, Peking Road.

9545

NOTICENOTICE is hereby given that our
Godowns No. 3 and 4 of the
Ningpo Shaohsing S. N. Co., Ltd.'s
Wharf at the Chinese Bund,
Nantao, have unfortunately been
burnt by fire on the 24th inst. Will
those who have stored cargoes in
the above mentioned Godowns
please send their B-L or D-O to
our Godowns for the purpose of
checking over the same.

9525

**Do You Need Assistance
in your Office or your House?**We hereby beg to notify the
Shanghai and Outport Business
Firms and the Public generally,
that we are in a position to provide
Native Help, such as Compradores,
Translators, Interpreters, Stenographers,
Typists, Office Clerks,
Market and Collecting Shroffs, Office
and House Boys, Fitters, Chauffeurs,
Stewards, Cooks, Gardeners, etc.
Those in need of Native Help of
any description, please communicate
with theManager,
"Native Employment Bureau,"
Telephone 2241.**CHINA MERCANTILE AGENCY**
8, Siking Road, Shanghai.

9518

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.Large Stocks of Engineers', Architects', Builders'
Supplies, and Bonner Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.**MOTOR WEST 1090.**
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9**Business and Official
Notices**Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.**Garner, Quelch & Co.**
Sole Proprietors.**Royal Society of St. George**

(Shanghai Branch)

ST. GEORGE'S DAY this year
will be observed by the local
Branch of St. George's Society on
Monday, the 1st of May, and it is
hoped that all English Firms will
display National Flags.English Roses will be sold during
the day by a committee of ladies for
the benefit of St. George's War
Fund and a service will be held in
Holy Trinity Cathedral at 6 P.M.**The Senawang Rubber Estates Co.
Limited.**NOTICE is hereby given that the
TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be
held at the Head Office, No. 38,
Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday,
the 1st day of May, 1916, at
4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors and
Statements of Accounts for the
year ended 31st January, 1916, and
transacting other ordinary business
of the Company.The Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from the 23rd of April
to the 1st May both days inclusive.By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Shanghai, 21st April, 1916.
Secretaries & General Managers.

9547

**The Secret of Success
in China**IF YOU HAVE BRANDED
GOODS TO SELL
IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISINGWe write, design, and insert
advertisements in the leading
newspapers throughout the
East. We employ expert
translators and the best native
artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls
on Request.**CHESTER, COWEN & Co.**
1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.**WEST 1234**
Honigsberg's**100 TONS
AUSTRALIAN
B. H. P. PIG LEAD**

The only stocks of this Brand in China at present

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zungle."

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai**FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL****SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL
PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT,
OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH
CATHEDRAL****130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-
FURNISHED ROOMS****EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED****PASSENGER ELEVATOR****EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND
COOKING****ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL****THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT
IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY
BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE****Foreign Women's Home
Shanghai**

1916

The Annual Saleof all kinds
of Household Linen, Summer Dress Materials, etc.
will be held

At The Deanery, Hankow Road

On Thursday, 4th and Friday, 5th May, at 3 p.m.

Please Come

Tea Candy Stall

9561

THE CENTRAL GARAGE**LTD.****2a, JINKEE ROAD.****CARS FOR HIRE****Prompt Service Day****and Night.**

Telephone 3809.

I HAVE THIS DAY established
myself as a share and
general broker on the Shanghai
Stock Exchange.**R. A. CURRY**

TELEPHONE 450

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.

9522

NOTICETHE Power of Attorney granted
by me to Mr. L. Everett is hereby
cancelled.

WILLIAM KATZ.

Shanghai, 28th April, 1916.

9548

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11**Classified Advertisements**

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for**APARTMENTS****WINDSOR HOUSE**

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens."A home from home"
Telephone 3482 9403

9276

HOUSES TO LETNO. 65, Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tilled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms, garden,
tennis, etc., from May 1st, 1916.
Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon.
Telephone, West 169.

9276

TO LET, from May to September,
in Chinkiang hills, large furnished
house of eight rooms, besides two
bathrooms, storerooms and kitchen.
Shaded lawn and garden. Rent
\$60 per month. Apply M. E.
Mission, on premises, or Treasurer,
10, Woosung Road, Shanghai.

9276

TO LET, first of May, two furnished
rooms with bathroom and balcony,
facing Quinsan Gardens. Please apply to
Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

9276

CENTRAL DISTRICT: To let
in private flat (British), large comfortable
well-furnished south room, bathroom attached,
enamelled bath, geyser and shower. Elevator.
Quiet and cool. Suit one or two bachelors. Reasonable terms. Apply to
Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.

9276

TO LET, large, well-furnished
rooms, veranda and bathrooms
attached, excellent cuisine, moderate
price. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace,
opposite Quinsan Gardens.

9276

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED; room and board in
private German family, by young
American gentleman, who wishes to
learn German. Terms must be
reasonable. Apply to Box 166,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9276

WANTED, first-class, experienced
short-hand typist for American
consular office in a Northern
Province. Must have good knowledge
of English and of Mandarin dialect.
Salary, \$60 per annum. Apply to Box 168, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9276

EDUCATIONAL

A YOUNG lady desires to give
lessons in Russian. Terms moderate.
Apply to Box 171, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9276

AN experienced teacher of
Mandarin dialect has time for more
pupils. Apply to Box 163, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9276

GERMAN LESSONS given by
experienced teacher; Japanese pupils
preferred. Apply to Box 165,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9276

LESSONS, correspondence and
translations from English or German
into Russian. Apply to Box 152,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9276

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, at once. A 5 or 6
room house in the French Concession.
Possession required May 1.
Apply to Box 162, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9276

MISCELLANEOUS

Mme. G. Manikus, French
Milliner, 22-A, North Szechuen
Road. Tel. 4701. Latest style
repairs, transformations.

9276

CHINESE CURIOS: Foreigner
expert, offers services. Reply to
Box 170, THE CHINA PRESS.

9276

Exchange and MartFOR SALE, Times History of the
War, 78 parts, 6 volumes. Half
price, \$20. Apply to Box 164,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9276

WANTED, to buy donkey, used
to riding by child (with saddle).
Apply to Box 169, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9276

FOR SALE, a good motor-boat,
with every modern convenience.
Cabin with two sleeping bunks. An
excellent hunting boat. Price cheap.
Please apply to Box 160, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9276

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth
Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No
stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson
Foothow.

9276

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 11

9276

THE NEW PANAMA CALIFORNIA WORLD'S FAIR AT SAN DIEGO CAL.



Looking Westward in El Prado at the Panama-California International Exposition

THE San Diego Exposition in Southern California, which took place last year, simultaneously with the great World's Fair in San Francisco, has reopened greater than ever under a new name—the Panama-California International Exposition.

In this delightful city in Southern California, in addition to its own attractions of last year, there have been gathered all the most valuable features of the San Francisco Exposition. Sixteen foreign nations have now sent their exhibits, and the United States Government has moved its great displays down from the northern fair. It is because of the generous participation of the great foreign nations that the new San Diego World's Fair is now called an international Exposition.

The famous lathmus amusement section, so popular in last year's San Diego Exposition, has been entirely rebuilt, and the most popular features of the San Francisco amusement zone have been added, with many new diversions not before seen in either exposition.

Several of the executives who demonstrated special genius at San Francisco have brought their talents to the new San Diego enterprise. The exposition will run through until the first of the next year, and will be the scene, from time



The Bolero, One of the Artistic Features of the New Exposition at San Diego

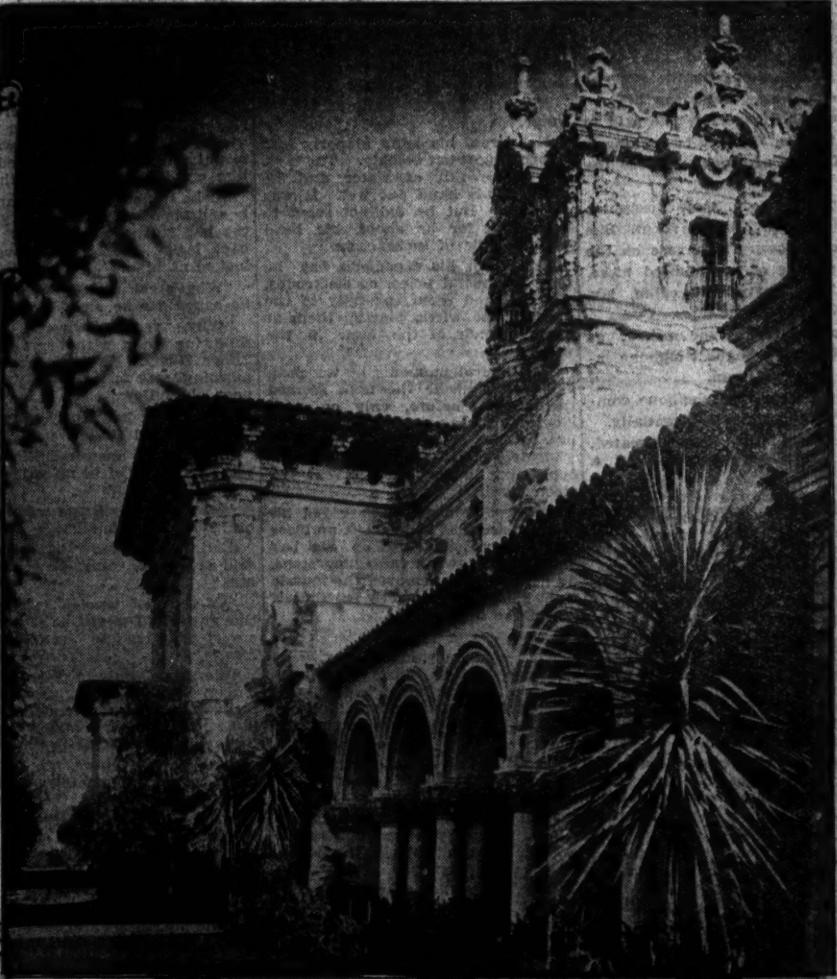
to time, of many special events of national importance.

There is, perhaps, no spot in the whole world so peculiarly well fitted for an all-the-year-around exposition as San Diego. Besides the fascinating scenic value of its rich and variegated tropical vegetation, it has a

The Reopening of the San Diego Exposition With Gorgeous Scenic Beauty in a Matchless All-the-Year-Around Climate



Side View of the Commerce and Industries Building, Panama-California Exposition, San Diego



climate not too hot in Summer nor too cold in Winter. The architectural design and color effects of the buildings are exquisite.

With Europe's doors closed to tourists on account of the war, the exposition will draw heavy attendance throughout the entire year.

READ It Here Now--Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL
AND A
MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathé Players

Introducing

Miss Pearl White,
Arnold Daly and
"Craig Kennedy"

The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction

Written by Arthur B. Reeve

The Well-Known Novelist and the
Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories

Dramatized Into a Photo-Play by Chas. Goddard

Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

Synopsis of Previous Chapter

THE New York police are mystified by a series of murders of prominent men. The principal clue to the murderer is the warning letter which is sent to the victims, signed with a "clutching hand." The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge, the insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try to unravel the mystery. What Kennedy accomplished is told by his friend Jameson, a newspaper man. One of the criminals steals into Elaine's room at night, puts her under the influence of the twilight sleep drug and forces her to write a letter dismissing Kennedy. This trick fails. Latter Kennedy learns of a daring robbery planned by the conspirators. In an effort to trap them Elaine is captured and sealed up in a tank, and is at the point of death when Kennedy accidentally discovers her plight and saves her. In retaliation the criminals make a desperate attempt to kill Kennedy by shooting an ingenious death-trap in his apartment.

CHAPTER V.

Copyright, 1915, by the Star Co.

KENNEDY and Elaine had scarcely come out of the house and descended the steps, one afternoon, when a sinister face appeared in a basement area near by.

He wore a telephone inspector's hat and coat and carried a bag slung by a strap over his shoulder. For once he had left off his mask, but, in place of it, his face was covered by a scraggly black beard.

He saw Kennedy and Miss Dodge and slunk unobtrusively against a railing, with his head turned away. Laughing and chatting, they passed. As they walked down the street, Clutching Hand turned and gazed after them. Involuntarily the menacing hand clutched in open hatred.

Then he turned in the other direction and, going up the steps of the Dodge house, rang the bell.

"Telephone inspector," he said in a loud tone as Michael, in Jennings's place for the afternoon, opened the door.

As it happened, Aunt Josephine was upstairs in Elaine's room. She was fixing flowers in a vase on the dressing table of her idolized niece. Meanwhile, Rusty, the collie, lay, half blinking on the floor.

"Who is this?" she asked, as Michael led the bogus telephone inspector into the room.

"A man from the telephone company," he answered deferentially.

Aunt Josephine, unsophisticated, allowed them to enter without a further question.

Aunt Josephine moved to the door. No sooner was the door shut than the Clutching Hand moved over swiftly to it. For a few seconds he stood gazing at them as they disappeared downstairs. Then he came back into the center of the room.

Hastily he opened his bag and from it drew a small powder-spraying outfit, such as I have seen used for spraying bug-powder. He then took out a sort of muzzle with an elastic band on it and slipped it over his head so that the muzzle protected his nose and mouth.

He seemed to work a sort of pumping attachment and from the nozzle of the spraying instrument blew out a cloud of powder, which he directed at the wall.

The wall paper was one of those rich, fuzzy varieties and it seemed to catch the powder. Clutching Hand appeared to be more than satisfied with the effect.

Meanwhile, overcome with curiosity, Michael, in the hallway, on guard to see that no one bothered the Clutching Hand at his work was overcome by curiosity to see what his master was doing. He opened the door.

"I—I wish you'd tell Aunt

Josephine to telephone Dr. Hayward."

Languidly Elaine took the letters one by one off the salver. She looked at them, but seemed not to have energy enough to open them.

Finally she selected one and slowly tore it open. It had no superscription, but it at once arrested her attention and transfixed her with terror.

It read:

You are sick this morning. Tomorrow you will be worse. The next day you will die unless you discharge Craig Kennedy.

It was signed by the mystic trademark of the fearsome Clutching Hand.

Elaine drew back into the pillows, horror stricken.

Quickly she called to Marie. "Go—get Aunt Josephine—right away!"

As Marie almost flew down the hall, Elaine still holding the letter convulsively, pulled herself together and got up, trembling. She almost seized the telephone as she called Kennedy's number.

Kennedy, in his stained laboratory apron, was at work before his table, while I was watching him with intense interest, when the telephone rang.

An instant later he almost tore off the apron and threw on his hat and coat. I followed him as he dashed out of the laboratory.

A few moments later, when we arrived at the Dodge mansion, we found Aunt Josephine and Marie doing all they could under the circumstances.

Dr. Hayward had arrived and had just finished ascertaining her pulse and temperature as our cab pulled up.

Jennings, who had evidently been expecting us, let us in without a word and conducted us up to Elaine's room.

Elaine entered. There she lay, beautiful as ever, but with a whiteness on her fresh cheek that was ethereally unnatural. Elaine was quite ill indeed.

"Oh! I'm so glad to see you," she breathed, with an air of relief as Kennedy advanced.

"Why—what is the matter?" asked Craig, anxiously.

Dr. Hayward shook his head dubiously, but Kennedy did not notice him, for, as he approached Elaine, she drew from the covers where she had concealed it a letter and handed it to him.

Craig took it and read:

You are sick this morning. Tomorrow you will be worse. The next day you will die unless you discharge Craig Kennedy.

At the signature of the Clutching Hand, he frowned, then, noticing Dr. Hayward, turned to him and repeated his question, "What is the matter?"

Dr. Hayward continued shaking his head. "I cannot diagnose her symptoms," he shrugged.

Clutching Hand was standing by the electric meter. He examined it carefully, feeling where the wires entered and left it, and starting to trace them out. At last he came to a point where it seemed suitable to make a connection for some purpose he had in mind.

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Dr. Hayward continued shaking his head. "I cannot diagnose her symptoms," he shrugged.

Clutching Hand was standing by the electric meter. He examined it carefully, feeling where the wires entered and left it, and starting to trace them out. At last he came to a point where it seemed suitable to make a connection for some purpose he had in mind.

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The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL
AND A
MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

register, an idea seemed to strike him.

"Walter," he whispered, "come down cellar with me."

"Oh! Be careful," cried Elaine, anxious for him.

"I will," he called back.

As he flashed his pocket bull's-eye about his gas oil on the electric meter. He paused before it. In spite of the fact that it was broad daylight, it was running. His face puckerred.

"They are using no current at present in the house," he ruminated, "yet the meter is running."

He continued to examine the meter. Then he began to follow the electric wires along. At last he discovered a place where they had been tampered with and tapped by other wires.

"The work of the Clutching Hand!" he muttered.

Eagerly he followed the wires to the furnace and around to the back. There they led right into a little water tank. Kennedy yanked them out. As he did so he pulled something with them.

"Two electrodes the villain placed there," he exclaimed, holding them up triumphantly for me to see.

"Yes," I replied, dubiously, "but what does it all mean?"

"Why, don't you see? Under the influence of the electric current the water was decomposed and gave off oxygen and hydrogen. The free hydrogen passed up the furnace pipe and combining with the arsenic in the wall-paper formed the deadly arsenic-hydrogen."

He cast the whole improvised electrolysis apparatus on the floor and dashed up the cellar steps.

"I've found it!" he cried, hurrying into Elaine's room. "It's in this room—a deadly gas—arsenic-hydrogen."

He tore open the windows and threw them all open. "Have her moved," he cried to Aunt Josephine. "Then have a vacuum cleaner go over every inch of the wall, carpet and upholstery."

Standing beside her, he breathlessly explained his discovery. "That wall-paper has been loaded down with arsenic, probably Paris green or Schweißföhre green, which is aceto-arsenic of copper. Every minute you are here you are breathing arsenic-hydrogen. The Clutching Hand has cleverly contrived to introduce the nascent gas into the room. That acts on the arsenic compounds in the wall-paper and hangings and sets free the gas. I thought I knew the smell the moment I got a whiff of it. You are slowly being poisoned by minute quantities of the deadly gas. This Clutching Hand is a diabolical genius. Think of it—poisoned wallpaper!"

No one said a word. Kennedy reached down and took the two Clutching Hand messages Elaine had received. "I shall want to study these notes, more, too," he said, holding them up to the wall at the head of the bed as he flashed his pocket lens at them. "You see, Elaine, I may be able to get something from studying the ink, the paper, the writing."

Suddenly both leaped back, with a cry.

Their faces had been several inches apart. Something had been whizzed between them and literally impaled the two noses on the wall.

Down the street, on the roof of a carriage house, back of a neighbor's, might have been seen the uncouth figure of a dilapidated South American Indian crouching behind a chimney and gazing intently at the Dodge house.

As Craig had thrown open Elaine's window and turned to Elaine the figure had crept closer to his chimney.

Then with an uncanny determination he slowly raised the blow-gun to his lips.

I jumped forward, followed by Dr. Hayward, Aunt Josephine and Marie. Kennedy had a peculiar look as he pulled out from the wall a blow-gun dart similar in every way to that which had killed Michael.

"Craig!" gasped Elaine, reaching up and laying her soft white hand on his arm in undisguised fear for him, "you—you must give up this chase for the Clutching Hand!"

"Give up the chase for the Clutching Hand?" he repeated in surprise. "Never! Not until he or I am dead!"

There was both fear and admiration mingled in her look, as he reached down and patted her dainty shoulder encouragingly.

CHAPTER VI.—"The Vampire"

KENNEDY went the next day to the Dodge House, and, as usual, Perry Bennett, Elaine's lawyer, was there in the library with Elaine, still going over the Clutching Hand case in their endeavor to track down the mysterious criminal.

"We brought you a little document that may interest you," remarked Kennedy, reaching into his pocket and pulling out an envelope. Elaine tore it open and looked at the paper within.

"Oh, how thoughtful of you!" she exclaimed in surprise.

It was a permit from the police made out in her name allowing her to carry a revolver.

A moment later, Kennedy reached into his coat pocket and produced a little automatic which he handed to Dr. Martin, eagerly.

"Patient?" repeated the man, rubbing his eyes. "There's no one sick here."

"Then what did you telephone for?" asked the doctor peevishly.

"Telephone? I didn't call up anyone. I was asleep."

Slowly it dawned on the doctor that it was a false alarm, and that he must be the victim of some practical joke.

"Well, that's a great note," he said, taking her arm quickly and gently, deflecting the weapon away. "You mustn't think it is a toy. It explodes at a mere touch of the trigger—when that safety ratchet is turned."

She turned to Kennedy. "But I do wish you would teach me how to use this thing," she added, touching the automatic gingerly.

"Gladly," he returned.

It was late that night that a masked figure succeeded in raising itself to the narrow ornamental window ledge under Elaine's bedroom window.

Elaine was a light sleeper, and, besides, Rusty, her faithful collie, now fully recovered from the poison, was in her room.

Rusty growled and the sudden noise awakened her.

Startled, Elaine instantly thought of the automatic. She reached under her pillow, keeping very quiet, and drew forth the gun that Craig had given her. Steadily concealing her actions under the covers, she leveled the automatic at the figure silhouetted in her window and fired three times.

The figure fell back.

Down in the street below the assistant of the Clutching Hand who had waited while Taylor Dodge was electrocuted was waiting as his confederate "Pitts Slim"—which indicated that he was both wiry in stature and libidinous in delegating his malice—made the attempt.

As Slim came tumbling down, having fallen back from the window above mortally wounded, the confederate lifted him up and carried him out of sight hurriedly.

Elaine had by this time turned on the light and had run to the window to look out. Rusty was barking loudly.

Jennings, having hastily slipped his trousers on over his pyjamas, came running down the hall, while Marie, frightened, came in the other direction. Aunt Josephine appeared a few seconds later, adding to the general excitement.

"What's the matter?" she asked anxiously.

"A burglar, I think," exclaimed Elaine, still holding the gun in her hand. "Some one tried to get into my window."

"My gracious!" cried Aunt Josephine, in alarm, "where will this thing end?"

Elaine laughingly interrupted her, and playfully made as though she were driving them out of her room, although they were all very much concerned over the affair. However, they went finally, and she locked the door.

"Rusty," she called. "Down, there!"

The intelligent collie seemed to understand. He lay down by the doorway, his nose close to the bottom of the door and his ears alert.

Finally, Elaine, too, retired again.

The car containing the wounded "Pitts Slim" drew up, and the other two men leaped out of it. With a hurried glance about, they unlocked the front door with a pass-key and entered, carrying the man.

Indoors was another emissary of the Clutching Hand, a rather studious looking chap.

"Why, what's the matter? he exclaimed as the crooks entered his room supporting their half-fainting wounded pal."

"Slim got a couple of pills" they panted as they laid him on a couch.

"How?" demanded the other.

"Trying to get into the Dodge house. Elaine did it."

In another part of this mysterious house was the secret room of the Clutching Hand himself where he hid his identity from even his most trusted followers. It was a small room, lined with books on every conceivable branch of science that might aid him, and containing innumerable little odds and ends of paraphernalia that might help in his nefarious criminal career.

"Pitts Slim's been wounded, badly, chief," was all he waited to hear.

With scarcely a word he hung up the receiver, then opened a table drawer and took out a full face mask. Next he went to a nearby bookcase, pressed another secret spring, and a panel opened. He passed through the mask adjusted.

"How did it happen?" he asked at length.

"Miss Dodge shot him," answered the others, "with an automatic."

"That Craig Kennedy must have given it to her!" he exclaimed with suppressed fury.

For a moment the Clutching Hand stopped to consider. Then he seized the regular telephone.

"Dr. Martin?" he asked, as he got the number he called.

Later as it was, the doctor, who was a well-known surgeon in that part of the country, answered from an extension of his telephone near his bed.

The call was urgent, and apparently from a family which he did not feel he could neglect.

At the address that had been given him, he drew up to the side of the road, got out and ran up the steps to the door. A ring at the bell brought a sleepy man in his trousers and nightshirt. "How's the patient?" asked Dr. Martin, eagerly.

"Patient?" repeated the man, rubbing his eyes. "There's no one sick here."

"Then what did you telephone for?" asked the doctor peevishly.

"Telephone? I didn't call up anyone. I was asleep."

"We've come for that broken suit of armor to be repaired," said a workman.

Jennings let the men in. The armor was still on the stand and the repairers took armor, stand and all, laying it on the couch where they wrapped it in the covers they had brought for the purpose. They lifted it up and started to carry it out.

Scarcely had they gone, while Jennings straightened out the disarranged library, when Rusty began jumping about, barking furiously. Jennings looked at him in amazement, as the dog ran to the window and leaped out.

He had no time to look after the dog, though, for at that very instant he heard a voice calling, "Jennings, Jennings!"

It was Marie, almost speechless. He followed her as she led the way to Miss Elaine's room. There Marie pointed mutely to the bed.

Elaine was not there.

Meanwhile the express wagon outside was driving off, with Rusty tearing after it.

"What's the matter?" cried Aunt Josephine, coming in where the footman and the maid were arguing what was to be done.

She gave one look at the bed, the clothes, and the servants.

"Call Mr. Kennedy!" she cried in alarm.

"Elaine is gone—no one knows how or where," announced Craig, as he leaped out of bed that morning to answer the furious ravings of our telephone bell.

When we arrived at the Dodge house, Aunt Josephine and Marie were fully dressed. Jennings let us in.

"What has happened?" demanded Kennedy, breathlessly.

While Aunt Josephine tried to tell him, Craig was busy examining the room.

"Let us see the library," he said at length. Accordingly down to the library we went. Kennedy looked about. He seemed to miss something.

"Where is the armor?" he demanded.

"Why, the men came for it and took it away to repair," answered Jennings.

"Bring all you want to—here, young lady," he laughed unnaturally. "No one can hear. These walls are sound-proof!"

Elaine shrank back.

"Now, Doc, he added harshly to Dr. Martin. "It was she who shot him. Her blood must save him."

Dr. Martin recollects at the thought of torturing the beautiful young girl before him.

"Are—you willing—to have your blood transfused?" he parleyed.

"No, no!" she cried in horror.

Dr. Martin turned to the desperate criminal. "I cannot do it."

"The deuce you can't."

A cold steel revolver pressed down on Dr. Martin's stomach. In the other hand the master crook held his watch.

"You have just one minute to make up your mind."

Dr. Martin shrank back. The revolver followed. The pressure of a foot's moist eternity for him.

"I—I try."

The other crooks next carried Elaine, struggling, and threw her down beside the wounded man. Together they arranged another couch beside him.

Dr. Martin, still covered by the gun, bent over the two, the hardened criminal and the delicate, beautiful girl. Clutching Hand glared fiendishly, insanely.

From his big bag he took a little piece of something that shone like silver. It was in the form of a minute, hollow cylinder, with two grooves on it, a cylinder so tiny that it would scarcely have slipped over the point of a pencil.

"A cannula," he explained, as he prepared to make an incision in Elaine's arm and in the arm of the wounded rogue.

We followed more cautiously. There were pieces of armor strewn all over the floor. Rusty sniffed at them and looked about disappointed, then howled.

I looked from the armor to Kennedy in blank amazement.

"Elaine was kidnapped—in the armor," he cried.

He was right. Meanwhile, the armor repairers had stopped at last at this apparently deserted house, a strange sort of repair shop. Still keeping it wrapped in blankets, they had taken the armor out of the wagon and now laid it down on an old broken bed. Then they had unwrapped it and taken off the head band. There was Elaine.

She screaming, he snatched the revolver away before she could fire.

In the meantime the Clutching Hand had taken out some chloroform, and, rolling a towel in the form of a cone, placed it over her face. She struggled, gasping and gagging, but the struggles grew weaker and weaker and finally ceased altogether.

When Elaine was completely under the influence of the drug, they lifted her out of bed, the chloroform cone still over her face, and quietly carried her to the door which they had opened stealthily.

She had been stupefied, bound and gagged. Piece after piece of the armor they removed, finding her still only half conscious.

"So! What's that?" cautioned one of the men.

They paused and listened. Sure enough, there was a sound outside. They opened the window cautiously. A dog was scratching on the door, endeavoring to get in. It was Rusty.

"This is dangerous," he ventured, gazing askance at the grim Clutching Hand.

"Can't help it," came back laconically, and relentlessly.

The doctor shuddered.

The man was a veritable vampire.

While we were thus despairing, the continued absence of Dr. Martin from home had alarmed his family, and had set in motion another train of events.

When he did not return, and could not be located at the place to which he was supposed to have gone, several policemen had been summoned to his house, and they had come, finally, with real bloodhounds from a suburban station.

There were the tracks of his car. That the police themselves could follow, while two men came along holding in leash the pack, leaders of which were "Searchlight" and "Bob."

It had not been long before the party came across the deserted runabout beside the road. There they had stopped for a moment.

There was just then that they had heard Kennedy's call, and one of them had been detailed to answer it.

The Fine Art of Dressing Like a Lady

By
Lady Duff-Gordon



An "Harmonious Development" of Simplicity
—Notice the "Barbaric Note"—Dangerous Unless Skilfully Handled

Lady Duff Gordon
("Lucile")

HOW often have I heard persons say of some woman, "Oh, yes; she dresses well, but not quite like a lady." And, unfortunately, it is often quite true. Then, sometimes, just to see what they will say I ask, "Well, just what is it that isn't quite like a lady?"

Usually the answers are vague. There is a "something wrong." And this is too bad, also, because while taste is oftentimes not articulate, it would be better for the world if it were. I mean that while there are many who know taste when they see it, and who can express it in their own dresses, there are not many who can express it in words. And the more people there are who can express themselves clearly, the faster the world moves along the paths of clear thinking and clear seeing.

The art of dressing like a lady is, indeed, an art. Like all art its foundation is simplicity. It is the art of linking one's self with the great harmonies. All law is harmony. The world and the suns and the nebulas which are to become worlds and suns move only by harmonious law. So does the lowest creature in the scale of life. When it becomes at odds with the harmonies of law it dies—whether it be lowest creature or greatest solar system. The Great Source of all is harmony, and harmony rules all the way along the tremendous stretch from that Great Source to its smallest manifestation.

Worlds and suns, angels and human beings, pyramids, paintings and dresses are all alike in this one thing—that they must obey the harmonious law. In this all things are really equal. And in the consequences of their disobedience they are equal. In this we have all of existence.

When we say "She dresses like a lady" we really say, "She dresses in harmony with eternal law." When we say "She doesn't dress quite like a lady" we really say "She has not yet mastered the harmonies."

But if she has not mastered the harmonies of dress she has not, in all probability, mastered the harmonies of life. "Fine feathers do not make fine birds" runs the old saw. But fine feathers DO make fine birds—or, to put it in better form—a woman who has mastered the art of fine feathers has actually made herself a fine bird. She could not encompass the harmonies of the one—taking it in the sense of artistic dressing—without moulding her inner self harmoniously at the same time.

It is an art to "dress like a lady" but it is not a hard art to master. It may seem odd to you to speak of dress the frivolous as a symbol of the soul—but that is really what dress, woman's dress is. If a woman thinks right, thinks truly, without fear or malice or hatred of anything or anyone, she cannot be unhappy. And if she thinks always in this way she cannot be unhappy in her dress. The sense of order, of beautiful simplicity, of harmony that is in her heart will be reflected in her dress. Therefore the first step in acquiring the art of dressing like a lady is to have the heart of a lady—and I use the term not in any sense of social order or social class, but in



A Perfect Example of "Dressing Like a Lady"—An Exquisite Costume of Pervenche Blue Chiffon with the Hoops Covered with Mauve Satin. A Lace Fichu and Yellow Satin Hat

its best sense of the highest manifestation of womanhood.

There are the harmonies of age, the harmonies of figure, the harmonies that we call personal charm, the harmonies of face—all these are part of the harmonies of dress. The first lesson is simplicity. A woman who dresses with entire simplicity—and by this I do not mean crudeness or without a touch of imagination—cannot help dressing like a lady. After she masters this art of simplicity, she can progress to what I call the acceleration of simplicity. This is the dress that seems simple,

but in its effect is simple—but which is extremely complex in the thought that has gone into it to give it the effect of super-simplicity.

There is the complexity that heaps ornament upon ornament—and this is the complexity sinister. And there is the complexity that refines and reduces to the subtlest point—and this is the good complexity.

There is one broad rule—if you are in doubt that your dress or hat is inharmonious because of too much ornamentation—too great elaboration—strip it of the doubtful factor. You are seldom in doubt as to whether to add something.

Here I show a few dresses that I believe conform to the formula of dressing like a lady. I have not space to analyze them—that you must do for yourself. They are object lessons.

The large photograph in the centre of the page is from my monthly article in Harper's Bazaar.

This is a perfect example of dressing like a lady. Here every harmony is observed. The dress itself is called "Love's Garden of Roses." It is all of pervenche blue chiffon with the hoops covered with mauve satin. A lace fichu and yellow satin hat complete the picture. Here you do

not see a jarring note. All is simplicity and harmony.

And so it is also in the other photograph. This is an apricot chiffon tea gown, opening over an underdress of apricot satin. Bands of satin, hemstitched in silver, adorn it, and a little spray of flowers is at

the corsage. More again you see studied and beautiful simplicity.

In the little sketch in the left-hand corner is a sample of what has been called "accelerated simplicity." Here a touch of the barbaric has been worked into the creation. Still its simplicity has not been destroyed.

A "Trousered" Model of a "Robe Intime" Which Is Only for a Lady of a Pronounced Type

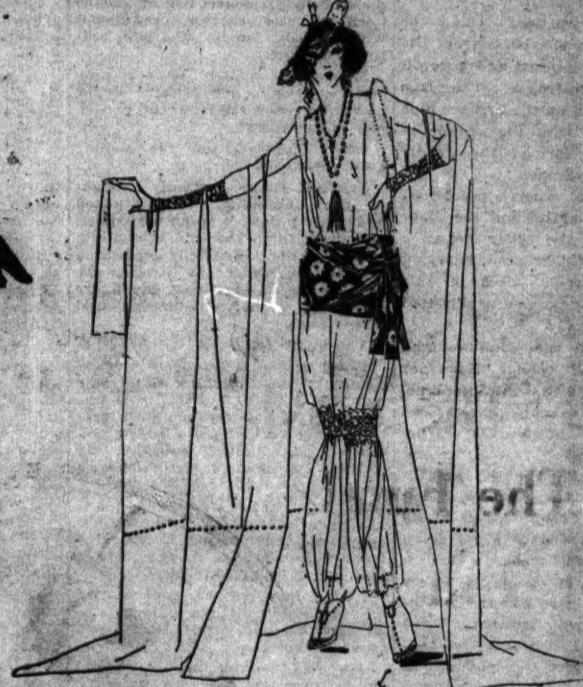


PHOTO BY BURKE ATWELL, CHI.



A Lady Dress—Apricot Chiffon Tea Gown Over Underdress of Apricot Satin

("Lucile" Models)



New Things Every Woman Ought to Know



Don't Pour Water on Your Plants

in the way in which they are watered.

Nine people out of every ten think that if water is poured into a pot, the plant will suck up all that it needs, and when water seeps out of the bottom, the plant must have had enough.

Quite often in such cases, the roots of the plant have had no water at all, not a drop, and the fern may die from thirst, although watered regularly every two or three days.

When a house plant begins to need water, the rootlets, which are thrust throughout the earth in the pot, draw in for protection. They suck every bit of moisture from the earth, so that the earth in the centre of the pot may actually be drier than the surface.

In the meantime, the earth, which had filled the flower pot comfortably when wet, naturally

becomes smaller in bulk as the water evaporates. The tugging influence of the roots, fast imbedded in the soil, draws the earth to the centre of the pot, leaving a rim on the outside which may be as much as a quarter of an inch wide.

When water is poured from a jug on soil as dry as this, it runs quickly to the edge and there sucks its way to the bottom and pours out of the hole, without putting a single drop on the roots, which remain shrivelled, and clawing up the earth.

In order to water house plants properly, the entire pot should be put into a pail (or the bath tub), with water which is almost, but not quite, flush with the top of the pot. If the plant is left there for an hour or so, the water will soak through the porous earthenware or will be sucked up through the hole by capillary attraction. Thus the moisture will seep through and through the soil as it does outside in a state of nature, without a flood on the surface to harden the soil and keeps the air from the plant, air which is so sorely needed.

A house plant treated in this way, once every other day, or even only twice a week, will thrive and flourish even under the adverse conditions of life indoors. Its better health largely will be caused by the fact that the earth remains stable instead of being alternately flooded with water and allowed to shrivel up and dry from drought, as happens when a plant is watered from a jug.

THE CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS

YOU MIGHT TRY---

For Soiled Matting.

DISSOLVE ten cents' worth of oxalic acid in two quarts of water and apply with a scrubbing brush. Wash afterward with clean water.

To Iron a Centrepiece.

DO not stretch the round centrepiece on the bias before ironing, but treat it as though it were square. Stretch first with the warp, then with the woof of the material, and iron in the same way. The result will be a perfectly smooth, round surface.

For Perspiring Feet.

WASH the feet with a five per cent solution of potassium permanganate every night, or paint them with a five per cent solution of salicylic acid in alcohol.

The Final Touch

Whenever you want your skin to look its loveliest—when you want it to gleam and radiate good health, make your finishing touch an application of Pond's Vanishing Cream. It softens any dry roughened places, it refines the texture and keeps the skin feeling cool and fresh instead of dry and tight.

Then apply just a dainty touch of powder and you will have that natural smooth, transparent complexion, which glows from within, and which is the envy of every woman. There is no better base for powder than Pond's Vanishing Cream.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY'S VANISHING CREAM

The regular use of Vanishing Cream prevents the chapping, roughening and drying so damaging to the delicacy of your complexion and develops a healthy tone and sparkling clearness which makes your complexion conspicuous for its beauty in any assemblage.

Your druggist will deliver gladly, upon request, a sample of Vanishing Cream.

Pond's Extract

"The Standard for 60 Years." Particularly for those everyday injuries such as cuts, bruises, burns, etc.

Also Cold Cream, Talc, Face Powder, Tooth Paste and Soap.

For Sale Everywhere



What School Children Should Eat, and How Much

OBSERVATIONS on thousands of school children show the retarding effect of poor feeding on body weight. On the other hand, experiments in feeding groups of these undernourished children have resulted in a pronounced gain in weight. One group of forty children averaged a pound and a half of increase per child in a four-week period (in which about three-fourths of the whole day's food supply was carefully supervised), while before the special feeding they had been gaining only about a quarter of a pound each per month. Besides failure to make proper gains in weight, other common signs of undernourishment are weak bones, flabby muscles and lack of plenty of good red blood.

Both kind and amount of food are important, says the Journal of Home Economics. The body is from birth a ceaselessly working machine, maintaining itself through such internal work as respiration and circulation and digestion, and more or less continuously engaged in muscular activity.

In addition to this supply of food for fuel (which may serve in part also as food for growth), certain other substances are required specifically for body-building. The fuel requirements of the body and the fuel values of food to satisfy

these requirements are measured in terms of a standard unit—the calorie. The requirements of children vary with their age and body weight, being highest per pound in the youngest children, as is shown in the following table:

Age, years.	Calories per pound.	Calories per day.
1-2	45-40	900-1200
2-5	40-35	1200-1500
6-9	35-30	1400-2000
10-12	30-25	1800-2200
14-17	25-20	2300-3000
18-25	not less than 18	2300-3400

Having determined the energy requirements of any particular person whom we have to feed, we must turn to foods and see how this supply of energy is to be obtained. Since several hundred calories are required each day, it is most convenient to think of our foods in 100-calorie portions.

The following approximate amounts of food each yield 100 calories:

Cooked or flaked breakfast foods, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup; milk, 3-5 cup, whole, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup, skimmed; cream, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup, thin; $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons, very thick; butter, olive oil, or other fat, 1 tablespoon; bread, 1 slice 3 inches by 3 inches by 1 inch; soda crackers, 4 crackers; fresh fruit, 1 large orange or apple; 1 medium banana or bunch of

dium; meat (beef, lamb, mutton, veal, chicken), about 2 ounces of cooked lean meat; bacon (cooked crisp), about 1 ounce (4 small thin slices); potatoes, 1 medium; sugar, 1 tablespoon granulated; cocoa (made with milk), $\frac{1}{2}$ cup; cream of bean soup, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup; macaroni and cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup; rice pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup; ice cream (made with thin cream), $\frac{1}{4}$ cup; milk sherbet, 1-3 cup; sponge cake, 1 large individual cake; nuts, (shelled almonds, peanuts, pecans); about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; sweet chocolate, about $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce.

Building materials of many kinds are needed, the most important elements being nitrogen, phosphorus, iron and calcium. Nitrogen is obtained exclusively from proteins, a kind of foodstuffs found in large amounts in milk, eggs, meat, fish, dried peas, beans and lentils.

Milk is rich in all kinds of building material except iron, and contains these substances for growth in the most readily used form. It should constitute the chief part of the diet throughout childhood; and in the later years of growth should still be freely supplied. While whole milk is richer in fuel than skim milk, the latter contains nearly all of the nitrogen, phosphorus and calcium of the whole milk, and is still very valuable food.



Diagram Showing Why the Banana is Such a Wholesome, Useful Food.

- A—Water, 76 parts.
 - B—Protein, 1 part.
 - C—Fat, $\frac{1}{2}$ part.
 - D—Carbohydrates, 22 parts.
 - E—Ash, $\frac{1}{2}$ part.
- grapes; 2 large peaches or pears; dried fruit, 4 or 5 prunes or dates; 2 dozen raisins; 1 large fig; eggs, 1 exceptionally large; $1\frac{1}{4}$ me-

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Shakespeare And The Actor

By Sir Herbert Tree

Those whom the gods love die young. Truly, Shakespeare must have been loved of the gods, for he has never grown old—in death he is still young.

After a lapse of three hundred years he remains the most modern of writers. It has taken the poet three hundred years to put a girdle round the earth—today the circle is completed; today all the world in mourning is weaving a garland to celebrate his glorious exit from this mortal stage.

Even in this ghastly time, when the people of the earth are engaged in an insane strife, mankind stops its hoarse pantings to lay its wreath on the grave of him who sleeps on the peaceful banks of the Avon. And today we actors stretch out our hands toward the shore of that England, whose praises the master sang so passionately, to offer our humble tribute from afar.

Throughout the length and breadth of America celebrations in honor of our great poet are being given. In these celebrations not only are all the leading actors taking their share, but all the great cities are giving special festivals in which the universities are happily taking part.

It is only right and fitting that here, in the metropolis of the western world, a committee representing every shade of intellectual activity should be devoting its labors to a tercentenary celebration which shall be second to none in the civilized world.

I hope that America will some day have its national theater. The necessity of a people's theater will probably not make itself felt to the full extent until the supply shall have created the demand, just as the necessity for a great man is not realized until he has made himself felt.

I do not think that the powers that sway the destinies of the English and American nations have yet realized how important to the State is the health and well-being of the theater. They have not yet recognized how potent a factor is the playhouse in shaping the minds of the people, and, above all, how greatly influenced young men and women are by what they see when sitting at a play.

It is their social education. In the theater they learn how to behave, and sometimes how not to behave. Yet in spite of this neglect by the State the influence of the theater for good or evil is today no less great than that of religion itself.

After all, the teaching of Shakespeare is the religion of humanity. It is this religion of humanity and of truth that is demanded by most of us today. Long before I had ceased to crack nuts with my teeth, I had given up the doctrine of "open your mouth and shut your eyes"; and there is in the education of today, I am glad to say, a tendency to look

Under The Midnight Rainbow

By Herbert Kaufman

A SK the Dawn-walker; she knows every step of the Great White Way, clear to the last mean bend. It's the crookedest path in the world, with so many twists and turns, that a foolish little girl, dazzled by the glare, can't tell where it ends.

There is no joy here, no happiness, no peace—all is mirage, illusion.

It's a will o' the wisp land—a painted swamp. Only the ghosts are real—the phantoms who pour from out the silent by-streets when the lights go down.

There is no age as old as theirs—no scorn, no blight of body or of heart, they do not bear.

These and these alone know all the windings of the road; they are the Wise Women; their eyes have seen all mysteries.

Look upon them—the soiled and faded aftermath—the old, bedraggled hawks, who once were birds of paradise.

This is Hell's outpost.

Go back, little girl, to where there's space for dreams. Find sides that still hold stars and sunsets, crimson on pine-studded horizons. Where miles of

God's sweet prairies stretch and empires shagged with mountains and playgrounds for winds drenched with the sweet dew of orange groves and the perfume of balsam firs.

There's a potter's field, not a pot of gold, under the midnight rainbow.

Different Views of Alcoholic Drinks

Seventy-six years ago the directors of a British life assurance corporation received an application for a policy from a man known to be a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks. After consultation they decided to charge 10 per cent more than the usual premium because "the applicant is of a thin and watery disposition and mentally cranked in that he repudiates the good creatures of God as found in alcoholic drinks."

Today all insurance companies prefer total abstainers to those who use alcoholic drinks even in moderation.

The world's opinion of alcohol has certainly changed since our excellent grandfathers retired to their snug little houses in the churchyard.

Dr. Eliot Would Train Eyes, Ears and Hands

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, has published through the medium of the General Education Board, an interesting pamphlet dealing with the changes he thinks should be made in secondary education. Dr. Eliot believes that the best part of human knowledge has come by exact and studied observation made through the senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch. Liberal excerpts from his pamphlet are given below.

By Dr. Charles W. Eliot
(President Emeritus of Harvard University)

SINCE the middle of the eighteenth century a new element in the education of the white race has been developing, slowly for a hundred years, but rapidly during the past fifty. This new element is physical, chemical, and biological science. Through the study of these subjects the medical profession has been revolutionized and several professions of high value have been created—such as that of the chemist, of the engineer, civil, mechanical, electrical, or metallurgical, and of the forester.

The love of the theater is implanted in every child's breast; witness the wonderful new world that has been opened up to children through the means of the cinema theater. I have lately had an opportunity of studying this new industry, whose importance is not fully realized either here or in London.

I understand that the film industry is the fifth in importance in this country, and we cannot afford to ignore it any more than we could afford to ignore the telephone or any of the other great modern inventions which our generation has given to the world. It may well be that in the future painters and poet producers will devote themselves to giving to the world, through the medium of this new art, the wonders of history, as they are already giving the beauties of the world of today. If once color can be added, there will be no limit to the importance of the film, and I have no doubt that much of the education of children will be imparted by this means; for what we take in through the pleasure of the senses is more readily retained than that which we acquire through the painful process of cramming.

Hitherto it has been the complaint of the actor that, unlike other public men, his work was denied posterity. Now that posterity has been conferred upon him with a vengeance he can no longer rely for his posthumous fame on the rosetted obituaries of friendly critics, for not only is he recorded optically on the film, but orally on the gramophone.

Ladies and gentlemen, we who are lovers of the theater, we who are lovers of the film, we who are lovers of the cinema, we who are lovers of the arts in general, we who are lovers of the world as the lesson of humanity taught us by Shakespeare, let us hope that the celebrations which are associated with his name may witness the dawn of peace and the triumph of that mercy which is above the sceptered sway of kings.

In that great moment America and England will stand side by side, and assuredly there can be no greater bond of sympathy between our two countries than that afforded by our common heritage—the language of Shakespeare and the ideals to which he has given immortal utterance.

Nothing is so conducive to the development of the tolerant spirit which today is needed by all the peoples of the earth as the lesson of humanity taught us by Shakespeare.

Let us hope that the celebrations which are associated with his name may witness the dawn of peace and the triumph of that mercy which is above the sceptered sway of kings.

In cities and large towns the trade which a boy chooses, or is assigned to, no longer demands for admission a prolonged apprenticeship. Machinery turns out an ample product without the need of much skilled labor. The general result is an inadequate training of the senses of the rising generation for accurate and quick observation.

Unfortunately, the schools, which might have come to the rescue of the children, have for the most part clung to the traditional programs which rely chiefly on studies that train the memory and the powers of discrimination and analysis, but do not drill children in seeing and hearing correctly, in touching deftly and rapidly, and in drawing the right inferences from the testimony of their witnesses.

In recent years, on account of the complexities, urgencies, and numerous accidents of urban life, there has been a striking revelation of the untrustworthiness of human testimony, not because witnesses intended to deceive, but because they were unable to see, hear, or describe accurately what really happened in their presence. This is probably an old difficulty; but it has been freshly brought to public attention by the numerous cases of conflicting testimony developed in courts, and before commissions of inquiry, medical examiners, and police authorities. Indeed, in such investigations it is well-nigh the rule that the

testimony of the different witnesses not only presents many variations of detail, but is often discordant and even contradictory. The investigators have to rely chiefly, not on what the witnesses testify occurred at the moment, but on what careful observers can subsequently learn from the actual state of the wreck, and the condition of the dead, the wounded and the more or less injured survivors.

This inability to see, hear, and describe correctly is not at all confined to uneducated people. On the contrary, it is often found in men and women whose education has been prolonged and thorough, but never contained any significant element of sense-training. Many highly educated American ministers, lawyers, and teachers have never received any scientific training, have never used any instrument of precision, possess no manual skill whatever, and cannot draw, sing, or play on a musical instrument. Their entire education has dwelt in the region of language, literature, philosophy, and history, with limited excursions into the field of mathematics.

Many an elderly professional man, looking back on his education and examining his own habits of thought and of expression, perceives that his senses were never trained to act with precision, that his habits of thought permit vagueness, obscurity, and inaccuracy, and that his spoken or written statement lacks that measured, cautious, candid, simple quality which with the sciences and arts which within a hundred years have revolutionized all the industries of the white race, modified profoundly all the political and ethical conceptions of the freedom-loving peoples, and added wonderfully to the productive capacity of Europe and America.

If any one asks how it can be possible that these new subjects, all time-consuming, should be introduced into the existing secondary schools of the United States, the answer—adequate, though not easy to put into practice—is, first, that the memory subjects and the mathematics should be somewhat reduced as regards number of assigned periods in the week;

secondly, that afternoon hours should be utilized, or, in other words, that the school day should be lengthened;

and, thirdly, that the long summer vacation should be reduced.

It is worse than absurd to turn city children into the streets for more than two months every summer. Since the new subjects all require bodily as well as mental exertion, they can be added to the memory subjects without any risk to the health of the children, provided that the shops, laboratories, and exercising rooms be kept cool and well ventilated. In rural schools a good part of the new work in sowing, planting, cultivating the ground, and harvesting must be done out of doors.

The observational, manual, and scientific subjects often awaken in a boy or young man for the first time an intellectual interest and zeal in work which memory studies have never stirred.

Hand and eye work often develops a power of concentrated attention which book work has failed to produce, but which can be transferred to book work when once created.

All the new subjects require vigorous and constant use of the memory, and give much practice in exact recording, and in drawing only the limited and legitimate inference from the recorded facts.

If the educational material and the method of instruction were right, the training given in the grades would be just as good for the children who leave school at 14 as for those who go on till 18, and the training in the high school would be equally appropriate for pupils who do not go to college and for those who do.

The progressive sense-training from beginning to end of systematic education is desirable for all pupils, whatever their destinations in after life, and should prepare every pupil for his best entrance on earning a livelihood, at whatever age that necessity is to come upon him.

It should be the same with the language and history studies in every public school program. At every stage, or in every grade, they should be suitable for every pupil no matter what his destination. Flexibility and adaptation to individual needs would still be necessary in the programs, first, in order to enable the individual pupil to concentrate on the studies he prefers and excels in, and, secondly, to enable pupils of different capacity to advance at different rates. The adoption of these principles would solve justly problems in the American tax-supported system of public education which have been in debate for generations.

Every school plant, whether in city or country, should be used, not only by the regular pupils between the hours of 8 or 8.30 and 4 or 4.30, but by older youths and adults at hours outside the working time in the prevailing industries of the town or city where the school is situated. Many efforts are now being made to introduce continuation schools and to develop evening schools; but these efforts should become universal, and should result speedily in a large extension of the American public school system. Moreover, the fundamental object of the proposed changes in the programs should be distinctly recognized—the better training of the senses.

Drawing and music, like other fine art studies, were regarded by the Puritan settlers of New England and by all their social and religious kindred as superfluities, which, if not positively evil, were still of wasteful or harmful tendency, and were, therefore, to be kept out of every course of education. By many teachers and educational administrators music and drawing are still regarded as fads or trivial accomplishments not worthy to rank among substantial educational material; whereas, they are important features in the outfit of every human being who means to be cultivated, efficient, and rationally happy. In consequence, many native Americans have grown up without musical faculty and without any power to draw or sketch, and so without the high capacity for enjoyment, and for giving joy, which even a moderate acquaintance with these arts imparts.

This is a disaster which has much diminished the happiness of the native American stock. It is high time that the American school—urban or rural, public, private, or endowed—set earnestly to work to repair this great loss and damage. Although considerable improvements have been recently

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Queries And Answers On The War

An Embargo in 1871

G. F. B.—I have been told that on January 23, 1871, President Grant signed an embargo on arms. Will you please tell me if that is true?

It is not true that President Grant signed an embargo on arms on January 23, 1871, or at any other time. On January 23, 1871, the Franco-Prussian war was nearing its close, and what arms were transported had probably at that time been in the hands of the belligerents for some

time. Peace preliminaries were begun on February 23, 1871. An embargo on arms from the United States to France on January 23, 1871, would therefore have been manifestly a superfluous act.

German Munitions in 1898

G. F. B.—Is it true that during the Spanish-American war the German Government stopped the sale of arms and ammunition to Spain?

The matter of German exportation

of arms to Spain, the rumored embargo, and the actual circumstances, are covered by the following detailed statement from former Ambassador Andrew D. White, who was our diplomatic representative in Berlin during the Spanish-American war, and from the account of whose action in the following matter the entire story of an "embargo" has probably originated:

"Receiving a message by wire from our American Consul at Hamburg early during the war to the effect that a Spanish vessel supposed to carry munitions to Spain was just leaving Germany, I asked the Foreign Office that the vessel be searched before leaving, my purpose being not only to get such incidental information as possible regarding the contraband commerce, but particularly as to the nature of the vessel, whether it was so fitted up that it could be used with advantage by our adversaries against our merchant navy, as had happened during our civil war, when Great Britain let out of one of her ports vessels fitted to prey upon our merchant ships. The German Government was very courteous to us in the matter, and it was found that the Spanish ship concerned was not so fitted up, and that the contraband concerned was of a very ordinary sort, such as could be obtained from various nations. The result was that the vessel, after a brief visit, proceeded on her way, and our agents at Hamburg informed me later that during the entire war vessels freely carried ammunition from German ports both to Spain and the United States, and that neither of the belligerents made any remonstrance. Of course I was aware that under the laws of nations I had, strictly speaking, no right to demand seizure of the contraband concerned, but it seemed my duty at least to secure the above information regarding it and the ship which carried it."

Hired Soldiers in 1776

M. Gilbert—Did England hire soldiers from any European country to oppose the Continental Army during our Revolutionary War? And from what country were they hired?

At the outbreak of the American

Revolution George III., King of England, sent to us for 20,000 men because the "loyal subjects of his realm" were slow in coming forward to enlist in the war against the colonies. Catherine of Russia refused, asking him if he thought it compatible with his dignity to employ foreign troops against his own subjects. So George applied to the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Prince of Waldeck, and Anhalt-Zerbst, the Margrave of Ansbach-Baireuth, and the Count of Hesse-Hanau, and through them he succeeded in making a bargain for 20,000 of "the finest infantry in Europe," with four good Generals—Riedesel of Brunswick, and Knyphausen, von Heister, and Danod of Hesse. This hiring of foreign soldiers was bitterly condemned in the British House of Commons by Lord John Cavendish, and in the House of Lords by Lords Camden and Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond.

It also caused profound indignation among the German people. Frederick the Great declared himself disgusted beyond measure, and gave orders to his Custom House officers that a toll should be levied on all the troops passing through Prussian territory, "as upon cattle exported for foreign shambles."

French Laws

R. E. Looker—Have there been changes in the Constitution of France or laws of fundamental importance passed since July, 1914?

There have been no changes in the Constitution of France since July, 1914. In July, 1914, the Military Service bill was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, making the term of service three years instead of two. In July, 1914, it was reported that the French Chamber of Deputies was in favor of inserting a clause in the Electoral Reform bill to provide

for proportional representation. Feb. 12, 1915, the Chamber of Deputies adopted the bill prohibiting the sale of absinthe. A provision for industrial mobilization passed the Chamber in June.

Belligerent Nations

E. Fred Kohn—The alignment of nations in the present war is as follows: "The Allies"; France, Russia, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro; "The Central Powers" (also known as "The Teutonic Allies"); Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey Bulgaria. Japan is also an ally of the allied nations in the Far East, although she is not carrying her part of the war into the western areas or the Near East.

The Triple Alliance was composed of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. The members of the Triple Entente are France, Russia, and Great Britain.

The Dardanelles

P. F.—How long has Turkey controlled the Dardanelles? Complete Turkish control of the Dardanelles was granted by the Five

Great Powers of Europe in 1841. In a treaty of that year with Turkey it was arranged that no ship of war belonging to any other nation except Turkey should use the Dardanelles without Turkey's express consent. And up to the general overthrow of conditions with the outbreak of the present war all merchant vessels were still required to show their Sultan, in 1858.

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY APRIL 30, 1916

THIS FORD SOLVED A FAMILY PROBLEM

Brought the City With All It's
Attractions To The
Suburbanites

We hear a good deal these days about two subjects—"Woman, her rights and privileges," and "The relation of the motor car to efficient living." The two topics are happily combined in the following paragraphs, from a story told by Mrs. Nina E. Scott, of Baltimore, Md., and which took first prize in a contest conducted by "Home Life," for true stories telling of the advantage which an automobile had been to the family. "The Ford rambled right along, that is the reason for at least one woman being the happy owner of the little car," wrote Mrs. Scott.

"Some years ago, we moved from Baltimore to one of its most attractive suburbs about nine miles out, on account of our little boy, who was not overly strong. The years rolled around, the little boy grew up, and we were often alone in the evenings, his father and I."

"Nine miles away was the city with its lectures, its theaters, and its movies; also, congenial friends. But—there was a train schedule and a forty-five cent railroad fare for me. The commutation ticket of my husband cost much less and allowed him a few extra trips. After we reached the city, there was carfare to pay."

"A most alluring market is also one of this city's chief attractions, but we of the suburb were so remote we seldom shared its good things. All around us there was a most fertile trucking country, while we were at the mercy of the man who brought from the producer, and made his profit on us for hauling it a few miles."

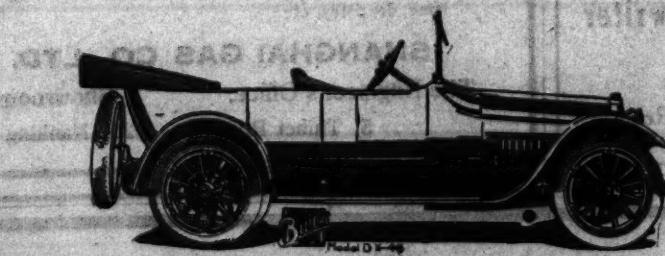
"Day after day we sat on our front porch and watched the other fellow go riding by his machine; and while we watched, we were learning. It was usually the expensive limousine or touring car that stuck on the hill or had the 'blowout.' Finally, one day, we made a trip to the nearest Ford agent and came home with the happy owners of a Ford touring car. Now, with our son when we have him with us, or with a couple of friends, we run into town in thirty minutes, enjoy a pleasant evening, come home when we are ready, and our 'gas' consumption shows a trifle over a gallon, or a cost of but twelve or fifteen cents, and four or five people have had a pleasant evening. My buying is now done where it is best, and the goods are there when I arrive."

Mrs. Scott goes on to tell how she drove the car in quite heavy traffic on her second lesson, and in the six months since that time, has gone over all sorts of roads in all kinds of weather. The total trouble has been two punctures, which she repaired herself, and one adjustment of the steering wheel. She says, "The Ford is so simple in construction and operation, anyone can soon master even important details."

In conclusion, Mrs. Scott enthusiastically remarks: "Here's long life to the little car. I would not be without it for twice its original cost!"

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The motor on the touring car in question has the camshaft located on one side and the pump, fan and oiler shaft on the other. The cam-shaft is driven direct from the crankshaft, while the other shaft has an idler gear in between the crankshaft gear and the shaft gear itself.

The idler gear revolves on a stud, which is held in position to the front of the crankcase by means of two dowel pins, studs, nuts and washers, as shown. A nut on one of these studs worked loose after considerable mileage and allowed the idler gear to run a little untrue, making a slight noise.

Upon taking off the gear case cover, at the front of the motor, it was found that the kick back with the gear in a twisted position had jerked the second stud out of the crankcase. Upon further investigation it was found that if new parts were to be used to repair the break, that it would require the entire upper half of the crankcase, which outside of being quite expensive would mean considerable delay. After carefully looking over the break it was decided to repair it in the following manner:

Queer Devices For Autos

On every part of the automobile thought, seeking greater efficiency or greater comfort for the owner, is concentrated. No detail is too small to focus the attention and skill of some inventor. In automobile accessories this many-sided application is very noticeable. Among new devices to be seen at the Automobile Show this year neither the elation of the driver nor the baby has been forgotten.

The cigar shield attaches to the cigar of the motorist when he is driving to prevent the wind from putting it out. The device for the baby is one intended to enable the little one to sleep peacefully without unpleasant jar while the car is en route. It is a small hammock of canvas, to be suspended between the robe rail and the rear seat.

In view of the many automobiles stolen numerous efficient locking devices have been brought out. Some of the newer ones lock the steering wheel to the steering post in such a way that the car, although it might be started, could not be moved. Another method is locking the ignition. Still others embrace methods of locking the gear shift into neutral position. There is a device to lock robes to the robe rail, also to be appreciated.

A number of cars of the inclosed type will be seen at the show with heaters installed as standard equipment. The majority of these devices use exhaust gases through a radiator in the floor of the car, while at least

one concern will exhibit an electric heater for limousines, using electricity from the lighting and generating system.

Inasmuch as numerous manufacturers are featuring convertible bodies, some of the newer body makers will exhibit examples of this new idea. Certainly it is desirable to have a chassis which one can use either as a closed or an open vehicle by simply sliding the closed body off or on. In driving in snow, an auxiliary shield will be exhibited which projects from and is readily attachable to any windshield and yet permits clear vision ahead for the driver even during hard snowstorms.

Every automobilist who has found it necessary to change a tire on the road (and there are perhaps two or three who have not possibly can recall a certain amount of agony in making an old fashioned jack do business) Several new types make their appearance this season, including one of a lever variety, designed for quick lifting, and on the same principle as those employed by driving crews in automobile races. Another type is a compressed air jack.

Manufacturers of many novelties, not essentially built for automobiles, are adapting these for use in motor vehicles perhaps more than ever. For example, a portable kitchenette containing not only knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups and saucers, but a stove and teapot as well, will be shown; likewise portable hat boxes for trunk rails, capable of holding several hats, and compact camp cooking outfit.

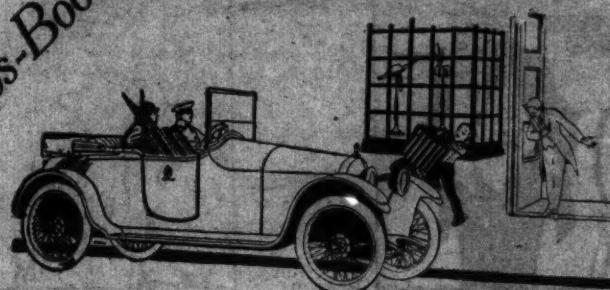
RAILWAY MOTOR COACH

A special design in a railway motor coach comes from New Zealand. The initiator is the New Zealand Government. The object is to handle suburban traffic on the State railways in a more economical and satisfactory manner than by the usual steam lines. The special design is an internal combustion engine electric rail coach.

The Auckland Star of Auckland, New Zealand, describes the coach as follows:

In continuation of its experiments with motor rail coaches for dealing with the light and frequent services required in the suburban districts of the Dominion, the Railway Department has ordered a 200-horse power petrol electric rail coach from the Thomas Transmission Company, an English firm, which has evolved what is claimed to be a greatly improved means of conveying power from the petrol motor to the driving wheels. The disadvantage of petrol motors in railway work is the lack of elasticity in power output. However, by using the motor to generate electricity, which is then employed through an electric motor, the difficulty is overcome. The latest motor coach to be ordered for the New Zealand railways has an eight-cylinder petrol motor, with a power transmission feature which is quite unique, being a combination of electric and mechanical. In working up speed the electrical machines are used, but when the vehicle has reached speed at which the motors can be run at an economical speed geared direct to the road wheels.

Scripps-Booth



SCRIPPS-BOOTH luxurious light cars possess a spirit of design and performance which has placed this car creation on a pedestal, separate from that of any other motor-car mechanism.

Extremely luxurious equipment, streamline torpedo body, five detachable metric or inch wire wheels and tires, electric starting and lighting, right or left-hand drive, 110 inch wheelbase, and full equipment is included in the price of G. \$825.00 F. O. B. Detroit, Michigan, for the four-cylinder three-passenger **SCRIPPS-BOOTH** Roadster.

4-passenger 8-cylinder Model, complete G. \$1,175.00 **Model, complete G. \$825.00**
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SCRIPPS-BOOTH COMPANY

Export Department

2 West 57th Street,

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Model

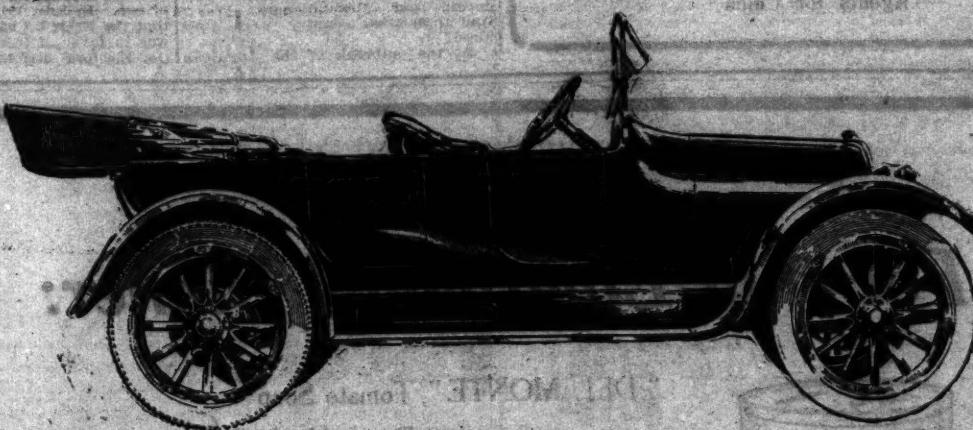
75

SSC 1916

Overland

Touring Car - - Tls. 1,750
Roadster - - " 1,700

Electric Lights
Electric Starter



1000 Cars Per Day Production Makes This Car Possible at So Low a Price

Our factory contains 103 acres of floor space and employs 12,000 men.
We produce 1000 cars a day.

This—and this-only—explains our ability to give so much car for so little money.

Overland Model 75 is a small, light, comfortable family car with most of the advantages of much larger, higher priced cars.

It has a full streamline body of the latest design. The finish is a lustrous black with bright nickel and polished aluminum fittings.

Five adults can ride comfortably in the wide, roomy seats. The cushions are soft and deep over long flexible spring.

While the wheelbase is long—104 inches (2642 mm.) the car is light in weight, 2160 pounds.

The large tyres give greater mileage than could be obtained from the smaller size used on other cars of similar specifications. These, with rear springs of the famous cantilever type, insure remarkable riding comfort.

Together with these advantages—and many others—you get the Overland thoroughness in design, quality of material and workmanship. This is possible at such a price only under the Overland method of scientific manufacture in large quantities.

Let us show you this car.

Specifications

Long Stroke Block Motor
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
High Tension Magneto Ignition
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand driving, 100 hours
Automatic Board on Center Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tyres 31" x 4".

Demonstrable, detachable rims—
one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door
hinges
Rear Vision Windshield, ventilating type,
built-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish

Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator,
with head, rear and dash lamps and
headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover;
magazine compartment; electric horn;
Combinations rear & front bumpers;
brackets; hinged rug rail; foot rest; tyre
carrier in rear; full set of tools; tyre
repair kit; jack and pump.

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Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Cars. Full information on request.

**'GREATEST DRIVE' IS
MADE BY STUDEBAKER**

trip Across Australian Wilds
Accomplished On Dunlop
Tires and Shell Spirits

"Fremantle to Sydney."

This was the motto on the banner of the Studebaker car that made in Australia what is called "the greatest automobile drive on record." The run was made on Shell motor spirits and Dunlop tires.

In many places the trail ran through the wild and rugged Australian desert that would have discouraged a jackrabbit. At times the machine had to borrow the tactics of mountain goats and climb steep inclines. In the valley's there were uncharted streams to be forded—and the car took them as if it had been built for water instead of land.

Motor authorities of the world have agreed that this nine-day run was one of the most severe tests that could have been made of car, tires and spirits. The trip was made without mishap. Some of the difficulties encountered are described by one of the party:

On the Bulabulling sand-hill two of us had to jump out and push, but we got through this really bad sand-hill so well that we did not anticipate anything in the way of sand could stop us.

There was a sand-hill unknown, unthought of, more than a thousand miles away, smiling in its beard and waiting for us. Of that, more anon.

Much of the road during the afternoon was beset with stumps, particularly between the Cross and the sand-plain, and needed very careful driving.

The sand-plain itself was ablaze with flowers. Every bit of mean scrub, every bush and every tree was flower-decked with all the colors of the rainbow. Purple masses low down peeped at you between the higher bushes. These in turn a welter of flaming red, scarlet, vermillion and kindred shades, while the taller trees were hung with glorious tango blossoms.

Daylight brought a wonderful sight. As far as the eye could reach was a plain of grass from 2ft. to 2ft. 6in. high, standing just like a huge wheatfield waiting the harvester. Hugh Fraser said that when he was here about a year ago this same great plain was a bare as the palm of the hand, whereas now it was a sight to send a stockowner into raptures. The grassy plain spread for 100 miles ahead, and through it like a thread stretched the telegraph line.

This wonderful grass, though beautiful to look at, imposed several disadvantages upon us. It grew so thickly that at times we could scarcely distinguish the track. There were numbers of dangerous stumps hidden in it, and the grass seeds presently caused us great trouble. The Balladonia people warned us against the stumps and said there was one about 70 miles out that would tear the bottom out of the car if we struck it.

By sticking closely to the faint traces of the wheel tracks, we missed all the stumps except one, and we smashed a front tyre to pieces on that one. Fortunately, the stump broke, or we would also have ruined the back tyre on the same side.

A few hundred yards ahead there arose the father of all sand-hills. We all got out and had a look at it, and the more we looked the less we liked it. The hill had a 1 in 10 rise for 100 yards, and was of pure drift sand. Well, we tried it, and stuck at the foot.

We tried the bank to the left, where there was some grass, and after half an hour were only half way up, and no chance of getting further.

Burton then went down again and right back to the lake. Then he came at it on the low speed with the engine screaming, no good, just stopped at the foot.

There was nothing for it but to corduroy, so we took out all our rugs and spread them in front of the car, covered these with boughs and saplings which we cut down.

The wheels were cleared and packed with boughs, and when all was ready, one took the wheel, engaged the first gear, raced the engine to its maximum number of revolutions, and all hands heaving, the clutch was dropped in with a bang. One yard gained! Good! At it again, boys; now, heave; and the clutch is again banged in to the tune of a roaring engine—another yard!

When we came to the end of the corduroy, we picked up the rugs, saplings, etc., from the rear and re-laid them in front, and following the same procedure jerked the car piece by piece until we were at the top.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenny also told us, what was honey to our lips and music to our ears, that out of many cars which had tried 15 miles of sand-hills, our Studebaker was the only one that had come through on

its own power. All the others, and they embraced all the known makes, had to be pulled through with horses.

With our splendid electric headlights making the road like day, we swung along at good speed, several times dazzling the kangaroos so they scarcely knew which way to turn to save their jumpy lives. We had in mind the case of a well-known Perth chauffeur who, a few months ago, had the strange experience of a kangaroo jumping right through the glass screen of his car and landing plump among his passengers. This driver now carries a nasty scar on his cheek, where it was deeply cut with the broken glass. The strong electric lights seem absolutely to dazzle and confuse the night prowling animals.

After it was all over the Sydney Morning Herald had this to say:

The question has been raised as to which is the most meritorious motor car record yet established in Australia. Of the many fine performances recorded in the Commonwealth three undoubtedly stand right out by themselves for sheer merit, they being Murray Auger's Melbourne to Adelaide (594 miles) drive in 14h. 54m.; A. V. Turner's Melbourne to Sydney (565 miles) run in 19h. 2m., and the recent Fremantle-Sydney record, via Adelaide and Melbourne, (2,859 miles), of 8 days 23h. 40m., by Messrs Armstrong, Fraser and party.

From a speed point of view, Auger's great record was a magnificent piece of driving; but from a mechanical standpoint, that is as a test of steel and tyres, the Fremantle-Sydney run stands out as the finest Australian demonstration of speed, durability, and reliability of the present day motor car. In a comparatively short run, such as between Sydney and Melbourne, a chassis, whilst subjected to terrific stresses, has a better chance of pulling through than in a transcontinental trip, where the same strains have to be borne day after day, and where any weakness is almost sure to wreck the trip; hence the recent trip by Messrs. Armstrong and Fraser stands out as the greatest car test yet carried through in Australia.

With the increasing number of women who drive cars, comes the necessity for absolutely dependable electrical equipment. Starter and lights must not fail if misfortune is to be saved the embarrassment and inconvenience of cranking or asking masculine assistance.

In this connection the storage battery plays a leading role, and the Willard Storage Battery Company emphasizes the importance of good battery service. Their plan includes a free inspection each month, when the battery is examined and filled with water, if necessary. It also affords ample instructions for personal battery care, so that a woman can make sure that she will experience no difficulties that can be traced to the battery.

Car manufacturers and dealers recognize the value of this service and much praise is heard for the kind of co-operation that backs up the sale with help that is worth something.

That New Car

In the handling of a new car on the road, it would be hard to find two drivers who would adopt the same methods. This is due to the varied experience the drivers have had, and to their knowledge of the theory and principles of the car. Under suitable conditions, the engine will run for a long time without attention. How-

A Motor Car Insurance Policy

needs the same care in selection as the car itself, if you are to be thoroughly satisfied.

OVER 130 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under "XS" Motor Vehicle Policies to the complete satisfaction of the Company's Clients.

Reasonable Rates **Comprehensive Cover**

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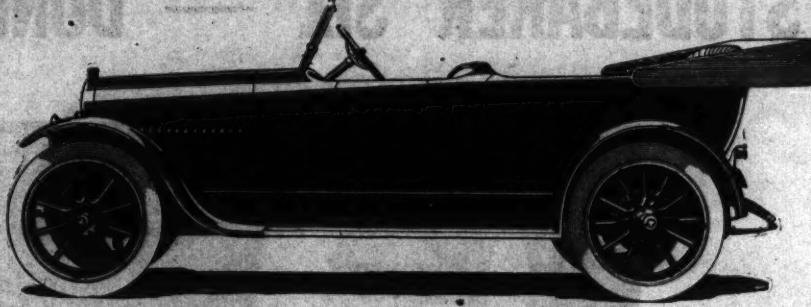
C. E. SPARKE

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Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Whose Assets exceed £720,000.



"The turning-point in the history of the motor-car"

FIRST SHIPMENT TO ARRIVE MAY 26

Do not decide on your car before riding in a Hudson Super-Six

GET FULL PARTICULARS NOW

MART & CO. (Shanghai), LTD.

(Inc. in New Jersey, U.S.A.)

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Shanghai.

My Dear Sir,

I know it is my business to extol Dunlop Motor Cycle Covers, but I happen to know what I am talking about and to believe what I say, and since you ask me to tell you briefly if and why I really think Dunlops are the best, I would say that—

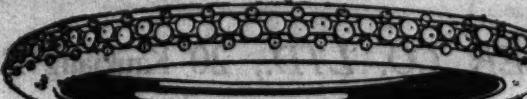
(1) Dunlop casing, owing to the special design and quality of the canvas and the way in which it is built up, besides being particularly resilient, heats less and lasts longer than any other casing.

(2) The black rubber mixing constituting the tread is extraordinarily tough and long-suffering, and one of the most fortunate discoveries of our laboratory staff.

(3) The tread design (a patent) is a really scientific and most successful nonskid device.

Here is perhaps enough to go on with, but if you want me to elaborate these points and add some others, I can do so. Meanwhile I hope you will consider the reputation of the Company, plus what I have told you, sufficient to give the covers a trial. Let me know how you get on.

Yours faithfully,
DUNLOP.



DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

Tel. 2248.

Cables: Pneumatic

20 Kiuking Road.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS TO SUCCESS

in the recent

Fremantle - Sydney Record Drive of 2,959 Miles

were

A STUDEBAKER SIX — DUNLOP TYRES — "SHELL" BENZINE



Messrs. P. W. Armstrong and H. Fraser, experienced Colonial motorists, who have made the greatest automobile drive on record, did not take any chances in choosing their equipment. The long and arduous journey of 2,959 miles from Fremantle to Sydney (via Adelaide and Melbourne), which they had in contemplation, would take them over mountain ranges, across deserts and hills of sand, along rough, scarcely-discernible, boulder-strewn tracks, over dried-up lakes, plains of grass and through quicksands and rivers, therefore—

THEY HAD TO HAVE THE BEST

THE CAR

was a

Six-Cylinder Studebaker

The weight, under ordinary circumstances, is 27 cwt., but this car, loaded and with passengers, went 50 cwt.

THE TYRES

were

Dunlops 920 x 135

Which, in view of the abnormal work to be done, were selected for the tour.

THE PETROL & OIL

were

"Shell"

Mr. Armstrong says: "We decided on the "Shell" Brand, the quality of which was known to us by long experience."

Thanks to Studebaker, Dunlop and "Shell," the journey of 2,959 miles was accomplished with only minor mishaps.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., 40 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone W1234, are agents for the **STUDEBAKER CORPORATION**

THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO. LTD., 20 Kiukiang Road, Telephone 2248, carry large stocks of the Various Sizes of **DUNLOP TYRES**.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (North China), LTD., 1 The Bund, Telephone 5600, are Agents throughout China for the **"SHELL" SPIRIT**.

THE WONDERFUL NEW**HUDSON CRANKSHAFT**

**Equalizes Centrifugal Forces;
Prevents Vibration And
Distortion**

For some weeks past the Hudson Motor Car Co. has been withholding information relative to the balancing of the crankshaft in its Super Six motor, which new method of balancing has resulted in a performance heretofore unobtainable in a six-cylinder stock car motor. By reason of the crankshaft balancing system, which is quite simple in itself, and certain changes in valve size and carburetion necessary to take care of the higher motor speed, the motor is said to show seventy-six horsepower at about 2,800 revolutions per minute in rotative speed, the older engine being credited with a peak of 1,700 where it developed about forty-two horsepower. The crankshaft is practically the only part of the motor which differs in design from the previous Hudson motor, and this new shaft which weighs 165 pounds carries a 25 pound flywheel as against one of more than 100 pounds in the old motor. This means that the shaft because of the balance weights distributed along its length is a rigid body able to stand up under certain influences tending to distort it. The remarkable performance of a Hudson Super Six on the Sheephead Bay speedway recently, where it broke all stock car records from five to one-hundred miles including the one hour record, has caused many of us to wonder why this seemingly ordinary motor should give such results.

Indeed the motor, a $\frac{5}{8}$ by 5 block-ease one, is simple in every respect except the crankshaft and appears very much like the former Hudson motor. While its high speed and great power are attributed to the crankshaft, this should be supplemented with the statement that the new carburetion system and larger valves do their share in the production of power and speed, although these without the new shaft would be as the older systems.

The Hudson engineer, Stephen L. Peck, studied six-cylinder balance and found that if the crankshaft it-

self could be properly balanced against the centrifugal forces of its own parts, then the other forces acting on the crankshaft and producing vibration could be forgotten. Accordingly the engineer designed a shaft and while still on paper, he plotted a horsepower curve which he stated the finished motor would show. It is stated by the Hudson company that the power curve plotted, many weeks before even a casting was finished, was only a few per cent out at the higher speeds and coincided with the real power curve at the lower speeds.

In the balancing system of the Hudson shaft only those centrifugal forces due to the movement of the crankpins, webs and portions of the connecting rods are taken into consideration leaving aside the influences of the explosion pressures and the inertia forces of the pistons. That the latter has not been considered is evidenced by the fact that ordinary cast-iron pistons are used. Because of the rigidity obtained by the balancing system the shaft is capable of taking care of the forces due to the explosions.

The crankshaft is a four-bearing type and uses eight counterbalances bolted in place. These counterbalances are not of the same shape or weight, and they are so placed that the shaft is kept in balance all the time within the speed of the motor, so that even if the bearing boxes were of rubber this latter would not be forced out of shape at each revolution, due to shaft unbalance. Of the eight weights there are two large ones, as can be seen from the accompanying illustrations and six smaller ones. The latter act as counterbalances to the adjacent crank arm and one half of the crank pin and the large balance weights each take care of the adjacent long arm and one-half of each of the crank pins connected to the arm. This method of balancing, can be seen differs from the usual one in which six weights are employed, each counterbalance being made equal in weight to the opposing crankpin.

Working on the assumption that the ordinary six-cylinder motor is in perfect reciprocating balance and that the crankshaft is, or can be made stiff enough to withstand the forces of the explosions without distorting, the Hudson engineer busied himself with the construction of a shaft which would also stand up under the centrifugal forces of its parts and maintain its exact shape at all times. By exactly balancing these centrifugal forces a shaft has been produced which will not distort under the influence of these centrifugal forces and hence the pistons always will maintain their relative positions and vibration from this cause also eliminated. If the crankshaft is not properly balanced



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A NEW STOCK of these tyres have just arrived by the S.S. Porthos from France, and owing to the favourable exchange we make this concession entirely in favour of the Motorist. Note some of our prices please:-

880 x 120	Tls. 64.85	810 x 90	Tls. 37.00
820 x 120	" 60.00	765 x 105	" 48.00
875 x 105	" 55.00	760 x 90	" 35.00
815 x 105	" 52.00	710 x 90	" 32.00

Less 10 %

THE AUTO PALACE, 362 Avenue Joffre & 95 Bubbling Well Road.

against centrifugal forces, it will bend at the higher speeds putting excessive strains on the bearings and crankcase and communicating its distortion to the pistons whose combined center of gravity will be no longer stationary. There are balancing methods in use which take care of these centrifugal forces at the lower speeds, but neglect them at the higher speeds.

The Hudson balancing system will become quite clear if we study the various forces acting on the crankshaft of a six-cylinder motor and tending to make the shaft change its shape, and set up vibrations. In automobile engines as a whole there are vibrations of three main causes—distortion of the crankshaft, torque variation and the forces of the reciprocating masses. In a six-cylinder motor there are as troublesome vibrations, those caused by the explosion pressure and centrifugal unbalanced forces of the crank pins and webs.

The pistons themselves are in balance because their combined center of gravity always is at the same point and hence there is no unbalanced force of this nature as is present in the four-cylinder motor. Any action tending to throw the pistons out of their relative positions must be eliminated if we wish to eliminate this unbalanced force. In the ordinary six the crankshaft tends to bend, due to the centrifugal forces of its parts and the explosion pressures and thus throw the pistons out and cause vibration. The Hudson crankshaft is so balanced that it will not change its shape under the action of the centrifugal forces and is so rigid that the explosion pressures do not cause it to oscillate. This balancing also reduces the bearing pressure and has a tendency to eliminate the rough spot characteristic of sixes. This rough spot, or vibratory period at a certain speed, is caused by the shaft oscillations and the explosion synchronizing and since the shaft oscillations have been removed in the Hudson shaft there can be no rough spot.

The Hudson crankshaft weighs about 165 pounds so that much of the weight which ordinarily would be in the flywheel is distributed along the shaft making it extremely rigid. It is because of this stiffness that the forces due to the explosion are taken care of and thus the shaft prevented from distorting. Oscillations due to the explosion pressures have been dealt with before and at present there is in use what is called the Lanchester vibration damper which checks the shaft oscillations in much the same way that a rebound check makes the car springs return to normal position slowly. The oscillations are reduced by making the crankshaft return to normal position slowly instead of by making a number of vibrations first.



THREE YEARS AGO

we imported

FORD CARS

by the Pair

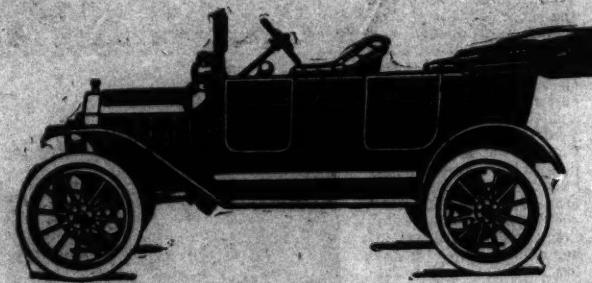
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CONVINCING?



Count the Fords

MARKT & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

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89-91 Rue Montauban



EASY TO REMEMBER!

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO'S.

New Telephone Number from May 1

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SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1916

NANYANG TRACK MEET A SUCCESS

No Records Broken Because Of
The Wet Condition Of
Ground.

EVENTS KEENLY CONTESTED

A successful track program took place yesterday afternoon at the Government Institute of Technology, recently Nanyang College. Nanyang's big football field has been ranged almost beyond recognition by the appearance of several platforms, and a stage that was erected for the purpose of exhibiting Chinese boxing. Then a band composed of members of the school, enlivened the proceedings.

The turf was naturally very wet and soggy, so that no records could be set. But, considering the condition of the ground, some of the events were run off in good time, and every event was keenly contested. Some of Nanyang's best runners were unavoidably absent, and if you happen to remember Mr. Y. Lee, who won so many points for China during the Chinese Games held in Shanghai last May, then you will know why no records were broken.

Some of the preliminaries were run off in the morning, and the finale later in the day. The whole meet was a most successful affair, and masters, trainers, and coaches did everything to make it a success. It might be mentioned that the Chinese boxing was exceptionally good, and all of Mr. C. Lin, pupil received plenty of applause. Mr. Lin himself was obliged to show his prowess, and with the aid of one his pupils, he created a fine impression by the agility and grace of his movements.

The officials were: Chairman, President Tang Wonsing; Referees, Professor S. M. Sheldon, Mr. H. E. Sanford, Mr. E. B. Palmer, Doctor Dr. W. G. Morrison. The prizes were presented at 7.30 p.m. by the chairman, before a large gathering of friends and relatives. The following are the results:

Throwing the Discus, 1st, D. S. Lee; 2nd, T. Fung; 3rd, L. Wang; 4th, W. Sung. Distance, 75 ft. 6½.

100 Yards Dash, 1st, S. A. Chang; 2nd, W. T. Quan; 3rd, T. S. Park; 4th, H. Chan.

100 Yards High Hurdles, 1st, C. Chang; 2nd, S. S. Lo; 3rd, S. Y. Chang; 4th, S. Y. Chang.

200 Yards Dash, 1st, L. Chang; 2nd, H. S. Lo; 3rd, W. Sung; 4th, T. Choi. Time 26.5 sec.

1000 Yards Dash, 1st, D. Li; 2nd, S. Chang; 3rd, N. P. Chen. Height 8 feet 6 inches.

Boy Scouts Race, 1st, Lion Patrol; 2nd, Wood Pidgeon patrol; 3rd, Wolf Patrol; 4th, Tiger patrol.

Three miles Relay race, 1st, K. Chen; 2nd, W. T. Sung; 3rd, S. Y. Chang; 4th, S. Y. Chen. Time 16 minutes 20 sec.

300 Yards Relay, 1st, won by "A" team; 2nd, "B" team; 3rd, "C" team; 4th, "D" team. Time 10.5 minutes.

Two miles Walking Race, Cup presented to Mr. A. H. Leslie; 2nd, T. H. Bishop; 3rd, K. N. Choi; 4th, T. Wong. 2nd, T. K. Tsui; 3rd, T. Chen. Time 19 minutes 26 seconds.

High Jump, 1st, D. Y. Li; 2nd, K. H. Kong; 3rd, F. Chang. Height 5 ft. 10 inches.

Broad Jump, 1st, D. Y. Li; 2nd, S. S. Lo; 3rd, C. Chen; 4th, L. Chang. Length 16 ft. 11 inches.

200 Yards Low Hurdles, 1st, S. Chang; 2nd, T. G. Chock; 3rd, C. Chen. Time 27.5 sec.

500 Yards Run, 1st, K. N. Choi; 2nd, W. T. Sung; 3rd, S. Y. Chang; 4th, S. Y. Chen. Distance 50.5 inches.

REVOLVER SHOOT

The final inter-section revolver competition of the American Compt. S.Y.C. was held at the Revolver Club Range 5, Sincasel Rd., Friday evening, Sections two, three and four only competed as section one was discontinued by but one man. The results are as follows:

Section 2—
Pte. Hayes 146
Pte. Durkin 146
Pte. St. Clair 146

Total 438
Section 3—
Corp. Chapman 180
Pte. Hall 176
Pte. Raven 182

Total 516
Section 4—
Corp. Anderson 96
Pte. Hodges 96
Pte. Vandenhack 96

Total 288
Corp. Chapman's squad won by the narrow margin of four points.

Ranges were 15 yards and 20 yards; 10 shots at each range. Regulation targets with two inch bullseye were used.

School Sports Chatter

By Dennis Tisdale

Twenty years ago the Public School Athletic Club had a cricket team which was one of the best at that time, not merely among the schools, but among the senior clubs of Shanghai. Out of 12 matches played in 1886 they won 8 rather easily. They defeated the Cricket Club, the S.Y.C., Artillery, the Shangha Bowls Club, Tukoo, St. Xavier's A.C., the P. and Q. and the E. R. Club, during the season, and they always won by a comfortable margin.

In their match against the Rees the school ran up 176 runs to the lower 66. In the match H. Welch (48), A. E. Lansing (34), G. F. Lansing (31), A. E. Stewart (19), and E. Moller (14) all contributed for Public School's first victory of the season against a senior team. The only men on the Rees team who reached double figures were P. Grimm (21), J. Silver (16), and G. Pease (14).

T. Wallace of the Rees took 2 wickets for 21 runs, and Pease took 2 for 35 runs. The school's successful bowlers were Goodfellow, who took 4 wickets for 18 runs, and G. F. Lansing 3 wickets for 27 runs. In the return match the school knocked up 74 runs to the Rees' 45. O. V. Lansing took the bowling honors of the day for the school by taking 5 wickets for 16 runs—a splendid bowling test. T. Wallace and S. Wallace, both of the Rees took 2 wickets apiece for 14 and 10 runs respectively.

In their first match with the Cricket Club, the school suffered defeat by 208 runs to 14. W. H. Gould scored 85 runs for the Cricket Club, followed by J. Marn (41), and W. V. Tracy (36). O. V. Lansing took 1 wicket for 50 runs, and Moller, A. E. Lansing, and G. F. Lansing each claimed one wicket. Flintham and Mann of the Club took 2 for 42, and 3 for 31 respectively.

This match, however, was considered a draw, because the school drew stumps on account of darkness prevailing. One of our contemporaries wrote of the match as follows: "The Club paid the school a compliment by putting in the best players they could get together. It is doubtful if they could have got a better one to play themselves or Japan." The return match was disastrous for the school, who only made 42 runs to the Club's 100. W. Moulle, as usual, ran up 85 runs for the Club, followed by Stabb and Sawyer, who scored 21, and 28. The Club's bowling was good, Darby taking 3 wickets for 17 runs, and McCleary 4 for 14.

T. M. H. Dauphin next received a visit from the school by 160 runs to 77. A. E. Lansing ran up 48 runs to 77. A. E. Stewart did not cut out. De Senna took 3 wickets for 1 run, and V. H. Lansing took 2 for 7 runs.

The Police next suffered defeat at the hands of the school, by 123 runs to 47. Spottiswoode and Chivers of the Police were the only ones to get double figures, 18 runs apiece. G. F. Lansing again made a useful 44, and A. E. Stewart also contributed 21. Taikoo was defeated by 27 runs, due to good bowling by G. F. Lansing who took 2 for 4 runs, and Cutters 2 for 7 runs. On October 1, 1887 the school went down to the Police, due to the remarkable bowling of the brothers Lynch, who took 5 wickets each for 13 and 8 runs, thus bowling out the whole side for 11 runs. The total score, however, was 12 runs owing to 11 extras. The Police only scored 40 runs, also owing to some bad bowling by de Senna, who took 2 for 10 runs, and A. E. Lansing 2 for 4.

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Scout Jottings For The Week

(Continued from Page 1)

Scout Troop has been called for Tuesday night at the Rowing Club at 8 p.m. when it is hoped all Scoutmasters and Assistants will attend.

Scouts all over the Settlement will learn with regret of the illness of Scoutmaster Lloyd of the Baden Powells. This popular leader contracted typhoid fever, and we fear will be absent from scout activities for some time to come. Brother scouts of all troops will join in wishing him a speedy recovery, and a quick return to the head of his Troop where he will be much missed. Scoutmaster Macdonald takes command of the B.P.s for the time being.

The date fixed for the "All Shanghai Signalling Shield Competition" has again had to be postponed and will now take place at Jardine's in the country on May 5.

There has been a good response on the part of the Chinese Troops, and the following hope to put in teams for the event:—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and possibly 8th Troops while the Baden Powells—the present holders of the shield—can be relied on to put up a good fight to retain the coveted trophy. This Troop has been training under Scoutmaster Scott, and the new phase of the competition has brought out quite a crop of creditable Morse signallers.

The 8th Troop (Ellis Kadoorie School) intend to hold their quarterly inter-patrol competitions on Sunday, May 5, at their Headquarters. Officers and scouts are cordially invited to be present, and if the show is held in the afternoon, as it is hoped, it will be a good crowd of parents are expected to be present, and we trust additional new recruits will result. The 8th can always be relied on to put up a fine show—and some rapid bridgebuilding in record time is likely to be an interesting feature of the competition.

The 9th and 10th Troops, Shanghai's latest additions to the Scout movement at Nanyang, are getting ahead in fine style. Scoutmaster Biggs, with Ass't. Scoutmaster Leslie to assist him report fine progress out at this end of the Settlement, and the College authorities are said to be working admirably in support of the scheme. Nothing is being left undone to make the 9th and 10th Troops the smartest and most complete sections in the Division, and already a generous supply of tents and camp equipment has been furnished by the College authorities, and financial aid has been promised. One wishes that the school authorities where other scout troops exist in Shanghai were all as generously minded toward the movement which is unquestionably doing a wonderful deal of good for the Chinese lad. In discipline and character training, very few hours when he is not at the reach of his strict school masters.

You can make a backward step in education, but in the schools here (and Chinese boys are generally inclined to be over studious) but you can go step further and rub in some pretty useful character training and a sense of that inimitable virtue of "playing the game" by giving him scouting when the school master takes him in hand and the school master's authority is not pre-empted—and it is a combination of these two forces which is going to do so much for the youth of the country, given a fair chance.

The money spent on a small troop is money well invested, and the powers that be at Nanyang are to be congratulated on their far-sighted policy which will do a long way toward encouraging the American troops now and never so strong as this big educational center, will not be long before the 9th reaches the 200 level aimed at by the creators of the Troop, and we look forward to great things from the scatwail end of the town in the future.

Meanwhile—we want more steady, capable officers to take up the work, which is in every sense a fascinating one, and well repays one's efforts. Men with previous scout training of any sort or volunteering experience can soon get the hang of the thing, and it is wonderful how short a time you can turn out a smart scout master. And there are many more schools in and around Shanghai that want to start the great game.

A notable feature of the past few months' work has been the number of young Chinese officers who have obtained commissions as Ass't. Scoutmasters. This is a step in the right direction, as the movement is for the Chinese, and will eventually, it is hoped, be managed by them. At present, Scouting, being a foreign innovation, it is necessary to have foreigners in command of Troops in their early stages at all events to show the way—and no man, regardless of pride, cannot be given to that devoted and ever growing body of scout officers who are doing a work for China the value of which she will some day learn.

'Domino' Interviews 'Grumpy'



Mr. Compton Coutts, as he appears when he was at Mayfair.

By Domino.

'That's Grumpy.'

It doesn't matter very much what part Mr. Compton Coutts plays now. Every time he comes on the stage of the Lyceum you will hear a joyous burst and out it comes the general remark: "That's Grumpy."

I had the pleasure of seeing "Grumpy" take his grease paint off after the production of "Betty" last Friday night, and when he had powdered down we went in search of coffee and sandwiches. While partaking the topic turned to the stage and it was just good to compare notes and call up the shades of those staying at home and brightening up London Town.

Mr. Compton Coutts has been on the stage for some twenty years; of course he was very young when he first used a stick of grease paint, but in the years that have rolled by he has had an experience.